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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. X. NO. 229 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Java Maru	J. Kojima	29th Sept.	1st Oct.
Indus Maru	Y. Takada	3rd Oct.	15th Oct.
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	21st Oct.	2nd Nov.
Saigon Maru	T. Shimazaki	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	16th Nov.	28th Nov

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
30th September.	NALDERA *	16,825
7th October ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ‡	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA ‡	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KASMALA ‡	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January..	MOLDAVIA *	15,800
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February.	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have only limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
27th October..	MARGHA	8,258
10th November	MALDA	8,600
24th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	MANORA	7,888
2nd Februhry.	MANELA	8,303
16th ,, ..	A steamer	....

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with Nankin.
,, 27th ,,	SOUDAN	
,, 2nd November	KASHGAR	
,, 25th ,,	SICILIA	
,, 15th December.	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with Nellore.
,, 31st ,, 1923	SOUDAN	
About 12th January.	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with Kalyan.
,, 9th February.	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with Khyber.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA	16,227
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONIA	11,089
12th January.	MOREA	10,911
9th February.	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
28th Sept. ..	BANKURA	P. Gulf. via Karachi.
29th ,, ..	VASNA	Bussah via Karachi.
2nd Oct. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast.
4th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—

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N.Y.K. LINE.

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(Incorporated in Japan.)

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Dep.
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	3,843	30 Sep.	2 Oct
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	3,028	27 Oct	10 Nov
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,875	11 Nov.	25 Nov

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Jalaputra" ..	8310	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalavijaya" ..	7250	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalatarang" ..	4287	October 1922

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

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Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.
M4774

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(Sd.) PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 16th September, 1922.
C14355

EX. ENEMY STEAMERS.

LORD INCHCAPE has been instructed by His Majesty's Government to sell the following steamers:—

Name	Tonnage Gross Nett	Year Built	Position
KINGSMERE (ex Lindenfels)	5474 3525	1906	Falmouth. Available for inspection 25th September 1922
VARZIN	4455 2841	1899	Falmouth. Available for inspectio now.

These steamers will be sold as they lie with the exception of their wireless apparatus and offers will be accepted up until 15th October, 1922, by

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
Calcutta or Bombay.
C14361

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited will be REMOVED to Contractor Building, 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate on the 1st October, 1922.

For The Framjee Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
(Sd.) D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1922.
t C14411

TENDERS.

SALE OF G. I. P. BUILDINGS AT MAZGAON.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase including demolition, removal of material and clearing site of one three storied bungalow, one cottage, one outhouse and two chawls, as shown on plan, (which can be inspected in the office of the Undersigned), situated in the compound known as "Nawab of Surat's Property" west of Ollivant Bridge.

2. The site should be cleared within two and a half months after the acceptance of the tender.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full amount of tender and to deposit a sum of Rs. 500 as a guarantee that the site will be cleared within two and a half months from the date of the acceptance of tender, failing which the deposit will be forfeited.

4. All tenders must be addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Bombay District & Works, Ravelin Street, Fort, and marked "TENDER FOR MAZGAON BUILDINGS", and should reach the undersigned not later than 2nd October, 1922.

5. The Superintending Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

J. T. McINTYRE,
Superintending Engineer,
Bombay District & Works.
TA C14402

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3970 of 1921.

VALLABHDAS JAMNADAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, ... Plaintiff.

vs.

VITHAL KASHINATH KALESKAR, Simpi of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the Sixth day of December, 1921, it was ordered inter alia that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. three thousand and fifteen for debt by monthly instalments of Rupees Two hundred each and that the first of such instalments be paid on the twenty-fifth day of January One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and the subsequent instalments on the 25th day of each succeeding month.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 13th day of April, 1922, the following property, namely, one Motor Car No. 4537, was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of Sale of moveable property, dated the 26th day of July, 1922, put up for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 14th day of October, 1922, at 1-30 o'clock p.m. (S. T.) at House No. 199-203, Narottam Narayendas Wadi, Kalbadevi, the aforesaid motor car for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs and costs of execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

The price will have to be paid immediately after the sale.

The said motor car may be inspected at the aforesaid House No. 199-203 at Kalbadevi. For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1922.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAIROE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. C14455

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai Amba POONJA, a Spinster of Bombay Hindu Rajput Inhabitant. Deceased.

(1) KESHAVLAL KALIDAS and (2) KARSONDAS VALJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the former residing at Tel Gulley in Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay and the latter, residing at Kandewadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI SHAH, Esquire, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

Messrs. THAKOREDAS & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
The 19th day of September, 1922. C14454

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON the 1st October, 1922, the Office of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be REMOVED to Contractor Building, 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

For the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co. Ltd.
D. M. PETIT SONS AND CO.
Agents.

359, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 21st September 1922.
14410

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES UNION FLANELL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointment in suit No. 2416 of 1921 (Pathan vs. Blascheck). Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SAURDAY, the 7th October next sell by public auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) on account and risk of the defaulting Indentor Mr. Ahmed Abdul Sattar of Jakeria Masjid.

A. E. H. B. G. C.—3/9—6 cases each 25 pieces union flanell 60/62 yards.

On SUNDAY, the 1st day of October, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at New Queens Road, opposite French Motor Car Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, rich glass crockery and plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, table ornaments, glass door book and silver cabinets, writing tables, office chairs Drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy artistic made cabinets, blackwood furniture, rich carpets, Electric lamps, rich curtains, china vases, wall clocks blackwood drawing room suite large ladies' dressing table single and double bedsteads, Iron frame cottage piano dressing and wash hand tables, dressing, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, mirror and panel door almyrahs reclining sofas, teapoys easy chairs, cardtables aluminium utensils etc., etc. The propery of E. G. Lazaras, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT KALA CHOWKI ROAD PAREL.

Under instructions from the owner, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written will be sold by public auction by Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, 12th day of October, 1922, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) at the premises.

FIRST.—All that piece of leasehold land together with the several messuages or chawls standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogli, Kalachowki Road, Parel, containing by admeasurement One thousand five hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 996 (1) 996 (2) 996 (3) and 996 (4) and Street Nos. 2, 2A, 2B and 2C and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 62 New No. 14203 and New Survey No. 1/2512 and Cadestral Survey No. 127 and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described and sub-let to Thackersey Naranjee on or towards the West by the property of Rustomjee Sorabjee Commissariatwalla on or towards the north by a passage reserved by the said Rustomjee Sorabjee Commissariatwalla and on or towards the South by the public road leading to Chinchpoogly and which premises are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land or together with the bungalow and chawls standing thereon situate on the north side of Chinchpoogly Kala Cowki Road Bombay containing by admeasurement Seven hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 62 Old Survey No. 1 and New No. 14203 and New Survey No. 2512 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 997-998 and Street Nos. 3-4 Cadestral Survey Number 127 and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property of Dipshaw Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, on or towards the West by a gully or sweeper's passage the joint property of the said Vendor and Thucker Thackersey Naranjee on or towards the North by a passage reserved by the said Rustomjee Sorabjee Commissariatwalla and on or towards the south by the said Kala Chowki Road leading to Chinchpoogly and which premises are in the occupation of the said Thucker Thackersey Naranjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchordas and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODYKHANA STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Company, Attorneys for Farukniss widow of Ebrahimbhai Rahimbhai and on account and risk of the mortgagor Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 28th day of October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th day of October, 1912, and made between Mangaldas Tricumdas of the one part and Motichand Harakchand of the other part, which said Indenture of Mortgage was transferred to the said Farukniss by the said Motichand Harakchand by an Indenture of Transfer Mortgage dated the 6th day of August, 1920

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay fronting the Mody Khana Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-two and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740-746, New Nos. 5959-5960, Old Survey Nos. 1058-1099 and New Survey No. 8543, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1962-1963 and Street Nos. 70-72-74-133 to 139 and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly described as:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises built thereon, situate at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort, in Bombay, in the Sub-District of Fort and Colaba, fronting the said Mody Khana Street, on the East side thereof, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-six square yards be the same little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 740 and bounded on the East formerly by the Rampart Row and now by the newly-made road called the Mody Bay Street, on the West by the said Mody Khana Street, on the North by the premises hereinafter secondly described and on the South by the sweeper's passage and the house of Moosa Mapla and which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 81 and 19 and are now assessed under No. 83: and,

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 82 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 749 and containing by admeasurement ninety-six and five-ninths square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the said Mody Khana Street, on the North by the house formerly of the late Rustomji Jamsetji Jeejibhoy but now of Ebrahim Abdul Kayoom and on the South by the premises hereinbefore firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MASJID LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Dayal Meghji and Bai Bachibai, widow of Bhimji Soonderji, the administrator and administratrix of the estate of Bai Mongibai, widow of Kalyanji Mulji, deceased, under the order of the Court dated the 22nd day of June, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 13th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Masjid Lane, Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen and three-fourth square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164, New No. 7481, Old Survey No. 1918 and New Survey No. 790, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6386, Street No. 110-112, and bounded on or towards the North by Alli Oomer Street or Masjid Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Gena Oka, on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the property of Govindrao Nariba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th September 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES OOMRA COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1922, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Cotton Green by order of Messrs. Jamnadas Narsi & Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Sangidas Jesiram.

300 Bales Oomra Fine Machine Ginned Cotton including.

100 bales of D/o No. 1954 lying at Slate Godown.

100 bales of D/o No. 2114, lying at Fort Press Godown.

100 bales of D/o No. 1951 lying at Victoria Godown.

The above bales are open for inspection at the Godowns mentioned against each lot.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Ramdas Khimji & Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Singidas Jesiram, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Cotton Green:—

100 bales cotton C. P. No. 1, delivery order No. 2126 open for inspection at Slate Godown.

100 bales cotton Oomra Fine machine Ginned Delivery Order No. 1946, open for inspection at Victoria Godown.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES OOMRA COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1922, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Cotton Green, by order of Messrs. Gopaldas Haridas & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Sangidas Jesiram.

200 Bales Oomra Fine Cotton including.

100 Bales of D/O. No. 1934 lying at Colaba Bhaiya Godown.

100 Bales of D/O. No. 1936 lying at Greaves Godown.

The above bales are open for inspection at the godowns mentioned against each lot.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 600 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Laxmidas Madhowji & Co. and on age and at the risk of defaulting purchase account Sheth Sangidas Jesiram, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Colaba Cotton Green:—

600 Bales Cotton including:—

100 Bales Cotton C. P. No. 1, Delivery Order No. 2143, lying at Greaves Godown.

100 Bales Cotton, C. P. No. 2, Delivery Order No. 2141, lying at Slate Godown.

100 Bales Cotton Oomra Fine, Delivery Order No. 1938, lying at Slate Godown.

100 Bales Cotton Oomra Fine, Delivery Order No. 1941, lying at Slate Godown.

100 Bales Cotton Oomra Fine, Delivery Order No. 1943, lying at Bruel Godown.

100 Bales Cotton Oomra Fine, Delivery Order No. 1944 lying at the Godown of Sheth Ooderam Premsukh.

The above goods are lying open for inspection at the respective godowns mentioned against each lot.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OOMRA COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Sheth Ishwardas Modi and on account and at the risk of Defaulting purchaser, Sheth Sangidas Jesiram, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba Cotton Green.

100 Bales, Oomra Machine Ginned Fine Cotton. Delivery order No. 1858, marks S. R.

The above goods are open for inspection at the Godown of Messrs. Bhaidas Karsondas & Co. at Victoria Bunder.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OOMRA COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers' will, under instructions from Messrs. Bhaidas Karsondas & Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Sangidas Jesiram, sell by Public Auction on Friday the 29th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba Cotton Green:—

100 Bales, Oomra Machine Ginned Fine Cotton. Delivery Order No. 1632, marks S. R.

The above goods are open for inspection at Godown No. 36/38 1st Pasha Lane, Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, BHENDI BAZAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas, the Mortgager and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of December, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 28th September 1922, at the premises the under mentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 238 (two hundred and twenty-four) square yards and eighth ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 48, New No. 7384, Old Survey No. 1546, New Survey No. 1025 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Parel Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Jamnadas Jekisondas and on or towards the North by the Sweepers Passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8625 and Street Nos. 188-192.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2225 BORAS COTTON WASTE SITUATE AND LYING WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE PRATAP SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING AND WEAVING MILLS AT AMALNER IN EAST KHANDESH.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 999 of 1922.

Ramji Rattanji, a firm. Plaintiffs.
vs.
Motilal Maneckchand. Defendant.

Pursuant to Judge's Order, dated the 16th day of August, 1922, made in the above suit and under instructions from Messrs. Soondardas & Co. Attorneys for the Defendant, Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th day of October, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Amalner the undermentioned Cotton Waste of various kinds, the subject matter of the said suit.

Above 2225 Boras Cotton Waste of various kinds such as Droppings, Gutter Fly, Fly stripping, Oily Cotton No. 1 & 2, weaving Fly willows, Top Rolls, Coloured Cotton Fly, Frame cleaner, oily ends, Banding, Hard Waste, Weaving Sweeping dirty, Good Hard Waste, sized short Unsized long and short, clean rags, coloured hard waste, old pickers dirty sizing, weaving good sweepings, sized long, coloured sized long and dirty rags.

A deposit of 25 per cent will have to be paid by the purchasers on the spot at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

For further particulars, application may be made to Messrs. Soondardas & Co. Attorneys for the Defendant at their Office No. 6, Hamam Street, Fort or to the undersigned auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2821.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY WELL MADE AND WELL FINISHED FURNITURE OF EXQUISITE TASTE AND BEAUTY BY JOHN ROBERTS, WIMBRIDGE AND OTHER KNOWN MAKERS. SALE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 1st October, 1922, at Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, Roberts' sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs to match, carved blackwood furniture, palm-stand, Roberts' very rich tapestry lined sofa, and carved chair to match; English designed rocking chair by Wimbridge, writing table and revolving office chair by Roberts, English sofa tea, low arm chairs hat stands, carpets, Handsome oval shaped mirror and panelled almirah with special hanging arrangements and [illegible] shelves, single mirror door almirah with secret drawers and cabinet cupboard, dressing and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, glassware, English crockery, etc., etc.

The property of late Col. Hilliard and others.

Property of another gentleman.

1. Horbie Motor Car, 5 seater. 4 cylinder with lamp and horn complete in working order.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28 September 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Dist.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT [illegible] TONS SCANTLINGS, POST AND PLANKS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 28th inst. at 3-30 p.m. MEHTA AND CO. will sell by public auction by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand at his godown opposite the Sonaupr at Tank Bunder and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF SETH MAHOMED HASAM HAJI ESMAIL.

6-35-2-5 tons post 62 pieces R. R. 15 ft. and 6 by 5 to 7 by 7.

6-40-10-1 tons post 138 pieces M. T. S. 6 ft. and above.

ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF SETH MOOSA SID.

1-39-10-4 tons Scantlings 759 pieces M. R. 3/8 and 4 by 1 to 10 by 1.

2-3-3-8 tons Scantlings 1285 pieces M. R. 3/8 and 1½ by 1½ to 2 by 2.

5-28-10-10 tons post 221 pieces R. R. 3/8.

6-0-10-8 tons post 32 pieces x S G x 8 by 8.

On account and at the risk of Seth E. Ebrahim:—

3-14-8-4 tons plank 51 pieces M. S. above 6 ft.

9-17-7-4 tons plank 117 pieces M. S. above 6 ft. 12 by 3 to 19 by 7.

On account and at the risk of [illegible] Faramji Rustomji Homa Vasir:—

10-44-10-7 tons Scantlings 223 pieces M. B. 6 by 3.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 50 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

On MONDAY, the 2nd of October 1922 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by public auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Faramji Rustomji Homa Vasir:—

About 50 tons Teak squares [illegible] G. R. and Co.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th September 1922.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD. PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p. m.
THIRD INSTALMENT
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL
"THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"
15 CONTINUOUS—EPISODES—OF
THRILLS——DANGER——MYSTERY
EDDI BOLAND COMEDY
SPECIAL MATINEES:
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.
USUAL PRICES—Rs. 2 to As. 3

Pearl White (Pathe)
NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price.

THE
"NOVELTY" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
The celebrated Screen Stars
ELLEIN SEDGWICK
AND
JOE MOORE
IN
"THE WHITE RIDER"
A most sensational drama, with a beautiful Love story and thrills and "Punch" of a Serial
See it and you will like it.
TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL.
Special separate arrangement for Ladies and Families in Balcony seats for As. 12 only.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
COMMENCING THIS WEEK
"Romance of the Hope Diamond"
"Romance of the Hope Diamond"
"Romance of the Hope Diamond"
Featuring GRACE DARMOND
Being the life-story of MAY YOHE
(LADY FRANCIS HOPE)
A priceless Emerald is stolen from an Idol in a Burmese Pigoda in Mandalay and then follows a mystery story that the human mind cannot unravel until the last. A veritable carnival of thrills and sensations.
SEE THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
SEE THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
SEE THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
They will surprise you.
They will entertain you.
ALSO
The Spot-light Comedian
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"I DO"
A two-reel merry Matrimonial Mix-UP featuring the Monarch of Merriment.

!! TO-NIGHT !!
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
A THRILLING RELIGIOUS PLOT OF MAHABHARAT
KARNA
The Deserted Son of Kunti
IN 7 REELS
Produced by
The National Film Co.
DADAR.
DAILY 4 SHOWS—5,—7,—8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON HOLIDAYS AT 3-30 p.m.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Offers this Week again owing to a special demand of the general public
RAJA
PARIKSHIT
OR
Janmejaya's Serpent Sacrifice
produced by STAR FILMS LTD.
The story exhibiting the force of Evil and its consequent death by the hands of the Good bringing into display the MAHATMYA of SHRIMAT BHAGVAT.
Popular Prices & Usual Timings.
See it To-day or during the Week.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharv Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Saturday the 30th September 1922
(3 p. m. At Noon)
DRAUPADI
Sunday the 1st October 1922
(At Noon 3 p.m.
VIDYA HARAN

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE, BOMBAY.
ON
Saturday 30th Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.
AND
Sunday 1st Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

LOOK OUT FOR
A
"ROBERTSON COLE"
Million-Dollar Picture
THE
WONDER MAN
FEATURING
The World-War Hero and Heavy-weight Champion of Europe
"GEORGES CARPENTIER"

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR
6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45
THE PICTURE OF THE CENTURY.
ALLEN HOLUBAR'S
Picturization of Woman's Faith Through the Ages:
Man—Woman —Marriage
IN
9 UNFORGETTABLE REELS 9
Thrilling—Inspiring—Amazing—Beautiful beyond comparison, Thrilling beyond anticipation Outspokenly dramatic beyond comparison
FEATURING
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
IN THE DRAMA ETERNAL!

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
MITCHELL LEWIS
in
"Faith of the Strong"

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The depression in northeast India has disappeared after giving few more scattered heavy falls of rain in Bengal. Elsewhere rainfall has been extremely scanty. Weather is slightly disturbed along the northwest frontier. Rainfall has occurred local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and southeast Madras. A few falls also occurred in lower Burma, Assam, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, and the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are—Port Blair three inches, Dhubri two, Jessore three Dinajpur six and Raichur one and a half.

Forecast—Increase in northeast India.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours (8 a.m. of 27th Sept. 1922	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 27th Sept. 1921.	June 1st to 27th Sept. 1920.
Colaba (Observatory)	In. Cts	In. Cts	In. Cts	In. Cts
Fort (St George's Hospital).	0.08	70.06	85.77	39.39
Esplanade (Gen. Tel. Hospital)	..	..	88.24	45.41
Parella (J. J. Hospital)	..	..	81.54	44.15
Kemp & Co. (Gamballa Hill)	..	..	86.34	44.72
	..	..	..	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, Sept. 26th

Mean of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29.867
Temperature of Air ... Degrees	79 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	76 1
Dew Point ...	73 3
Relative humidity of Air ...	0 810
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—16) ...	6 4
Maximum temperature of Air ...	85 1
Minimum do do ...	76 9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	NNW, N.W, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do ...	100
Fall of Rain ...	0.08
Total fall during month ...	7 25
Do. do. Year ...	70 06
Any Element (all of the ...	17th ... 0 00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	27	m 5 41	27 3	27	m 9 50	19 6
		3 36a	35 5		9 5a	17 7
Th.	28	m 4 47	26 2	28	m 11 19	20 2
		5 44a	24 6		11 4a	18 7
F.	29	m 6 7	25 6	29	m ...	...
		6 8a	23 2		0 47a	20 3
S.	30	m 7 27	23 4	30	m 0 3	18 1
	Oct.	7 34a	23 4	Oct.	1 45a	19 10
S.	1	m 8 30	25 7	1	m 1 47	19 8
		8 42a	24 6		2 49a	19 2
M.	2	m 9 18	26 0	2	m 2 41	19 6
		9 35a	25 3		3 31a	18 8
Tu.	3	m 9 56	26 4	3	m 3 24	18 8
		10 15a	25 11		4 1a	17 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Sept. 27 (Wednesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 32m.
,, 28 (Thursday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 31m
,, 29 (Friday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30m
,, 30 (Saturday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 29m
Oct. 1 (Sunday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 27m
,, 2 (Monday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 26m.
,, 3 (Tuesday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 25m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter Sept. 28th 4h. 10-4m. a.m.; Full Moon Oct. 6th. 6h. 28-3m a.m.; Last Quarter 14th: 3h. 25-4m. a.m.; New Moon 20th: 7h. 10-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th September 1922. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Lahore and Multan day temperature was below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. At Mainpuri humidity is ni excess and day temperature was below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports an insignificant fall of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Mount Abu humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at most stations. Night temperature was below the average at Bikaner and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature was nearly normal or lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports an insignificant fall of rain. Skies are lightly clouded and at Nagpur humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been insignificant. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Malegaon reports a light fall of 0.12 in. of rain while falls at a few others stations are insignificant. Skies are heavily clouded at Poona and lightly or moderately clouded at other stations. Day temperature was above normal at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Light rain has fallen locally in the north Bombay Deccan and a few falls have occurred in southeast Madras. Negapatam reports 0.70 in. Skies are clear in the Punjab. They are heavily clouded at a few stations in the Madras and the Bombay Deccan and are lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the reporting area. Day temperature was below normal in Rajputana and parts of the Punjab, upper Sind and Gujarat.

Forecast.—Isolated falls of rain are likely in Madras, Hyderabad and the Deccan.

India Telegraphich Summary for the 26th September 1922.

The depression in northeast India has again given very heavy rain locally in north Bengal and weakened further. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam Orissa and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Chota-Nagpur, Bihar, the east United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches; Lashio one and a half; Bhamo one; Dhumri four; Jessore one; Calcutta six; Bobra eleven; Dinajpur nine; False-Point two; Negapatam one and a half and Gopalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS OF WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF SEPT. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Deds. Reduced to Sea level	Humidity Rainfall. Amounts of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PRESIDENCY—						
Cantre	87.8	71.5	62	..	0.01	-6.01
Do. 26th	89.8	70.2	68	..	0	-6.08
Jask						
Muskat	91.4	81.1	70	..	0	-6.17
Do. 26th						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.6	78.1	72	..	2.35	-2.46
Rawalpindi	91.3	67.1	68	..	24.06	+3.60
Lahore	94.0	0.2	64	..	10.69	+2.65
Hissar	94.0	0.1	68	..	12.42	+4.34
Ambala	83.0	70.0	77	..	29.26	+5.37
Delhi	90.8	70.8	63	..	21.70	-1.45
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra						
Allahabad	90.3	2.3	66	..	8.20	+19.75
Fyzabad	91.0	71.2	70	..	30.33	-3.61
Gorakhpur	89.5	2.3	74	..	36.06	+16.74
Cawnpore	94.1	74.3	76	..	44.84	+9.74
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	9..3	74.8	66	..	0	-1.17
Karachi	85.8	77.9	80	0.02	1.77	-4.10
Ajmer	86 2	3 4	69	..	12.75	-5.13
Jalpur	92.0	69.6	68	..	16.69	-4.08
Kotah	94.6	74.0	66	..	26.24	+3 22
Mount Abu	71.2	60 0	86	..	50.34	-5.38
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.6	70.6	68	..	10.32	-8.24
Dwarka	86.6	77.0	7	..	8.18	-8.83
Veraval	88.0	74.6	80	..	10.50	-6 95
Rajkot	91.0	66.0	79	..	14.09	-12.89
Bhavnagar Para	89	72.0	76	..	17.84	-5.5.
Surat	85.1	74.4	82	..	40.30	+1 05
Ahmedabad	83.0	73.5	80	..	27.76	+9.42
Deesa	89.3	70 4	80	..	27.28	+4.75
Neemuch	85.8	66.6	69	..	37 10	+9 96
Indore	85.7	69 1	80	..	28.32	+2.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	86.7	68.6	76	..	58.95	+9.70
Bangor	86.2	67.4	76	..	42.39	+4.98
Hoshangabad	87	69.0	88	0.06	39.80	-4.69
Khandwa	90.8	72.8	79	..	30.64	-5.64
Akola	92.0	73.1	71	..	29.56	-3.70
Amraoti	90.0	71.4	70	..	35.63	-1.04
Nagpur	88.6	70 7	65	..	39.96	-2.81
Chanda	90.2	75 0	73	..	48.52	+5.62
Raipur	89.6	72.1	78	..	46.83	+4.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	75.4	87	0.08	70 06	+3.47
Ratnagiri	84.0	73.1	78	..	0.26	+2 21
Marmugao	88.0	78.8	93	..	7.13	+1.28
Karwar	85.7	72.7	93	..	12.88	-0.99
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.1	69.0	71	0.12	18.04	-8.81
Ahmednagar	84.7	..	76	0.08	9.57	-7.60
Poona	86.0	69.2	85	..	18.70	-6.34
Sholapur	91.7	73.0	80	0.02	13.24	-9.34
Bijapur	84.4	70.1	86	0.01	20.7	-9.34
Belgaum	82.4	71.5	87	..	16.12	-2 98
Aurangabad	90.2	0.3	78	..	12.26	-0.40
Nizamabad (Indor)	89.9	70.3	78	..	27.61	-5.07
Hyderabad	88.2	70.6	78	..	0.86	-7.33
MALABAR AND DUTCH—						
Mangalore	86.6	74.2	89	..	.1967	+12.17
Calicut	84.0	75.6	93	..	12061	+13.08
Cochin	84.0	74 6	86	..	9.77	+7.74
Colombo	87.0	77.5	83	..	15.16	-0.32
MADRAS EXCEPTING MALABAR AND DUTCH PORT—						
Nandipatam	93.3	76.2	61	..	15.81	-7.12
Bellary	93.5	74.3	59	..	2.90	-7.76
Cuddapah	96.0	71.6	65	0.06	10.18	-8. 3
Kurnool	95.8	9.0	66	..	10.74	-4.31
Penumacore	86 3	17.1	60	..	1.19	-7.26
Coimbatore	93.0	70.4	69	..	4.91	-1.60
Trichinopoly	100 9	6.2	63	0.04	6.16	-4. 6
Negapatam	93 5	8.7	75	0.70	1.37	+1 65

B. B. & C. I TRAFFIC VAGARIES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The much talked of quadruple lines of the B. B. and C. I. Railway having been completed between Parel and Bandra, they are now being worked. When tracks of these new lines were being laid, it had occurred even to ordinary men that unless additional platforms were erected, the working of this scheme would be extremely difficult and entail undue hardship on the travelling public-especially to the local and through passengers from Dadar. Now that the new time-table has been out, the hardship apprehended has become a reality.

The Company had realised early, the absolute necessity of stopping its express and passenger through-trains at Dadar. It seems, however, that of late Bandra is allowed special facilities at the sacrifice of Dadar. The new Down Delhi Express, which though run on the old lines, is made to halt at Bandra instead of at Dadar, although the through-traffic at Bandra is practically nil and the Company having been alive to this fact, most of the express and passenger through-trains halting at Dadar, were not hitherto required to stop at Bandra.

A similar injustice has been done to Dadar in its local service. Our fast and almost all semi-fast locals for going to and returning from office have been dispensed with by running them on the new tracks from Bandra to Grant Road direct.

Unfortunate Dadar has always complained that notwithstanding its heavy traffic, both local and through, its convenience has always been overlooked by the Company. Is not the new time-table an additional instance of how our facilities are sacrificed in favour of Bandra, which is lucky in being the headquarters of some Railway officials?—Yours, etc.

MOOLRAJ P. PAREKH.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

DEFALCATION BY BANDRA COURT CLERK.

GETS JAIL FOR TWO YEARS.

Chitre, the clerk who was employed in the Court of the Resident Magistrate, Bandra, has been sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment by Mr. H. Fleming, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bandra, on a charge under Section 409 I. P. C., i.e. Criminal Breach of Trust as a public servant in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,800 odd belonging to Government.

On two other charges, viz, Forgery etc., the accused has been committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions.

DACOITY CASE IN THANA SESSIONS.

JAIL BIRDS BACK TO JAIL.

Recently there was a dacoity case tried by Mr. R. R. Sane, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana with a jury.

In this case Bapoo Ladkia and five other men had been charged under Section 401 I. P. C. with being members of a gang for habitual commission of therfts.

Bapoo Ladkia, it will be remembered, was the leader of the gang who together with another prisoner had cleverly escaped from the police custody at Bandra and who, after an adventurous career, was recaptured by the police.

The gang consisted of men of different castes, there being a *Sonar* (goldsmith), a *Kansar* (coppersmith), and a *Bania* (money lender) amongst them, so that purloined gold and silver ornaments and copper pots and pans could be easily melted if necessary, and disposed of.

The gang had committed the offences of theft with house-breaking in various places such as Bandra, Kurla, Sion, Danda etc. There were more than 100 witnesses for the prosecution, many of them being Marwarees from Bombay.

Bapoo Ladkia, who had given enough of trouble to the police, pleaded guilty without any reservation and was sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. Jugoo Kokia was also sentenced to 4 years, and two others to 3 years each and two were acquitted.

All the accused, it was found, had a large number of previous convictions, at least no less than half a dozen each.

As regards one of the accused who was acquitted by Mr. Sabnis, the Assistant Public Prosecutor, said that he thought it would be quite unfair to him undefended as he was to take advantage of it. There seemed to be no evidence against him, at least all the evidence against him was very flimsy and weak, and although Bapoo Ladkia had tried to implicate him his evidence was worthless. Mr. Sabnis asked the jury to take all this into their consideration.

Mr. S. R. Sabnis, Assistant Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown while the accused were undefended.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A letter of congratulation has been addressed to His Excellency Djelaluddin Arif Bey, Angora Representative at Rome, by Mr. Sayed Mohamed Ilyas Razway, General Secretary Jamiat Talaba-i Hind, Ajmer.

* * * *

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras heard the case on Monday against Nilakantha Brahmacharhi who was charged by police with (1) attempt at murder of a police-constable while the latter was going to arrest him, (2) being in possession of an unlicensed revolver and (3) preaching sedition. His Worship after hearing witnesses framed a charge against the accused under Section 19 of Arms Act for being in possession of an unlicensed revolver and reserved orders. The accused declined to make any statement and pleaded not guilty.

* * * *

The Committee appointed by the Madras Government to investigate and report on the use and improvement of indigenous medicines met on Monday at the Council Chamber under the Presidency of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Osman Sahab, President of the Committee. The Committee took evidence of various Ayurvedic and Unani doctors in Vernacular.

* * * *

A Calcutta message dated September 25th says, Calcutta was again inundated on Monday morning, ten inches of rain having fallen in a few hours. A heavy storm broke over the City in th early hours, and this was followed by contiuous downpour which continued without break from 4 until 11. In the 24 hours ended at eight on Monday morning, six inches of rain were recorded and this had been increased to ten inches before eleven o'clock. All streets were flooded and in many parts water stood knee and even waist deep. Traffic was at standstill for a long time. Reports of accidents received so far show that a house on Harrison Road and a stable in Bhowanipore have collapsed resulting in serious injuries to five and slight injuries to two.—(A.P.)

* * * *

The final of the Poona Station Hockey Tournament was played on Monday evening between the 18th Brigade R. F. A. from Kirkee and the R. A. M. C. and ended in a win for the R. F. A. by 4 goals to one.

* * * *

A Bhor correspondent wires under date Sept, 26th:—"Satyagraha on Bhatghar Dam in the Bhor State began on the 24th inst. Forty villages of the Velvand Valley are conducting the campaign calmly. The Satyagrahis state that their own lands are trespassed and that the Government officers with the aid of the said State, are forcibly taking rubble, headers, and *khandakies* in the satyograhis' lands without any compensation for the past seven years.

* * * *

An Aligarh correspondent wires to the effect that Syed Mohdhadi, Secretary Aligarh Khilafat Committee, was sentenced a second time to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The students and the staff of the University assembled in Mohammed Ali hall when Principal Hadihasan presided and passed a resolution congratulating him on his service to the country.

THE PROTECTIO

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE

Sir,—The Viceroy has at la
the exceptional Legislative powe
of the Bill relating to the Protec
Princes. It is very much to be des
this use of the positive legislative
coming so closely after Mr. Lloyd Ge
great speeches should teach a r
sary lesson to the party wh
has been upsetting the whole Con
gress work simply to secure the support
of the Congress for their entry into the
Councils. If even when the Legislature contains only the Liberals, the Executive dare to use the arbitrary power, how much oftener would they use it when the legislature might be flooded with wreckers of the constitution and the mirage of making Government impossible by deadlocks is exposed by this step of Earl Reading. The reason for which Mr. Montagu rejected the Congress League Scheme was that the C. L. scheme involved deadlocks and the framers of the M. C. Reports precisely wanted to provide against deadlocks. There will be no wrecking, no coming to grips with the bureaucracy and no stopping or making impossible of the government.

Going to the merits of the Bill there is one thing that ought to have been borne in mind by the Council of State which has the added responsibility of supporting a measure of the executive over the veto of the representatives sitting in the Legislative Assembly—the Lower House is, in various countries called the House of Representatives. This one thing is not a purely legislative matter and hence alone I am troubling you with it. The truth of the matter is that it is not so much the Princes that want the protection as the political officers appointed by the British Power. Whenever the political officers take it into their heads to interfere with the affairs of any state, they manage to find a thousand and one devices to do so. The fiction of the sovereignty of Indian Princes in internal affairs is put up only when the political officer wants to connive at the wrongs of the ruling cliques in States. It is very inconvenient to these amiable political officers that the dirty linen of their States should be exposed to the glare of publicity. And the solicitude that is being shown by the Olympian Gods is really for these political officers who want to save their faces. What is desired by these political officers is a double wrong. They desire that the administration of native States should be bad enough to compare unfavourably with the administration of British India. At the same time they desire that the theory of the Native States having improved since they were deprived of their independence should also remain unchallenged. Thus they want wrongs to be perpetrated in the States but not to be exposed to the world. The protection is needed by political officers and not by the Rulers of Native States.

Otherwise the Olympian gods would have had at least some sense of fairness. Leave the Princes and the subjects altogether to themselves and the subjects will see that the Princes and the ruling cliques behave. It is the British artillery that keeps the subjects in terror and makes the wrongs of the Chiefs possible. It is the British artillery that makes the population of States helpless and is directly responsible for all their privation. Having made the people helpless at home, the British Indian Officials are now seeking to deprive them of their one means of mercy expressing their grievances viz., publication in the British Indian Press. This is hopelessly onesided. This is unmitigated injustice. This is rank unfairness. Can the British Indian Government have been prompted to enact such injustice, such unfairness except in the interests of their own officials? That is the truth in its nakedness and should have been deliberately considered by the Council of State.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

A REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Sept. 26.

With regard to the Bill to give protection to Indian Princes, recently rejected by the Legislative Assembly, the following wire has been addressed by the Secretary, the Daxini Samsthan Hitavardhak Sabha, (or the Association for the protection of the interests of Native States subjects), to the President of the Council of State, and Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Prof. Kale:—The circulation of the Bill amongst the members of the Council of State on the recommendation of the Governor-General, under Section 676, the Government of India Act, is an extraordinary procedure needed for special conditions in the country. No such state of affairs exists. The Bill was not published early enough to allow public opinion to have its say, especially the Indian States' subjects. This is an extraordinary legislation not needed for the safety, tranquility or interests of British India or any part thereof. The Bill should, therefore, be postponed till the next session.

LORD WILLINGDON AT SIMLA.

The "Hindu" writes:—

His Excellency Lord Willingdon left for Simla on the day previous to the Madras Council meeting on receipt of a telegram from the Viceroy. His Excellency has returned to Ootacamund and has summoned a Conference of a few District Collectors all or most of whom are Europeans. Even those who may be expected to know the object of the visit to Simla or the subject of the Conference do not seem to be aware of it. The Ministers and some of the Council Members are in Madras.

* * * *

Under the auspices of the Congress and Khilafat Committees of Saugor about eight thousand people gathered on 18th september on Chakraghat maidan to express their appreciation of the Akalis' brave stand for their religion and rights against the highhandedness of the government at Gurukabagh. Resolutions to this effect and deprecating the pro-Greek policy of the British Government were unanimously passed.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Bombay Port Trust.

The Government has taken more than a year and a half to act up to the recommendations of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in the matter of the revision of the constitution of the Bombay Port Trust, but it is a satisfaction to learn that they have acted after all. This constitution, especially in a city like Bombay known for its trade and industries and specially the powerful Indian section whose control them, has always been an anomaly, giving as it does a preponderating voice to the British commercial community. There has always been not only an English majority on the Board of Port Trustees, but at the same time very little provision for the voice of the Indian commercial community being adequately heard. Even the present constitution, defective as it is, was practically wrung from the then Council in the very teeth of the opposition of the representatives of English Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Karachi. The whole credit was due to the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola who fought for the measure, tooth and nail, and got two elected seats for the Indian commercial community. Originally there were five seats for Indians by nomination and two of these having been thus given to the Indian commercial community for election there remained three seats for nomination by Government. Recently it was provided by an understanding with the Municipal Corporation that the Government would nominate two members recommended by the Municipal Corporation. There remains only one Indian seat, therefore, for nomination by the Government. The proposed change in the present Port Trust Act contemplates giving all the five seats for election to the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The Millowners' Association will get one seat and there will be no nomination of Indian members by the Government. This is a good step in advance of the present conditions and will specially remove the abuses to which the Chamber drew the attention of the Government in their representation last year. What is wanted on such bodies is a continuous and unbroken representation in order that the representatives may be able to keep themselves posted with the conditions and be able to put up a consistent fight against certain grievances, and to suggest alterations in the method, work and administration.

Indian Majority.

The Bill, however, proposes to add three more members to the existing number of the Port Trustees as additional seats given to the Indian Merchants' Chamber will not be taken away from the English commercial community. The intention is, as the Government points out, that the English commercial community should not have their representation reduced. There is obviously another intention also which is not pointed out in so many words and it is that the Government wants to secure, as now, a compact English majority on the Board of Port Trustees. It is one of the psychological characteristics of the present Governmental authorities that they will part with anything but not with their majority. They had to do it, at least in name, with regard to the Reforms scheme and the constitution of both the Imperial and Local Legislatures. This was conceded, however, not without a strong fight on the part of the reactionaries and die-hards and attempts having been made, to some extent successful, through the means of communal representation, to split up the Legislature into so many different elements that the paper majority remains many a time a majority on paper only, and is not useful for public purposes. What the Indian Merchants' Chamber wanted in their representation addressed to the Government last year was a definite acceptance of the principle of an Indian majority on the Board of Bombay Port Trustees. Till such a principle is accepted, there will not be much change effected in the administration of the Port Trust suitable to Indian interests. I cannot agree with the contention of the Government that the English commercial interests are so predominant and important that their present representation cannot be reduced. Such an argument is familiar only in this country as in no other countries in the world will foreign merchants be entitled to have not only representation but representation over and above their numbers and their importance.

Geneva Labour Conference.

What I have been saying with regard to the constitution of the Bombay Port Trust also applies to the representation of Indian employers at the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva on the 18th October. The first conference at Washington was attended by Sir A. R. Murray on behalf of Indian employers. The second conference at Geneva being mainly devoted to questions of seamen was not attended by any employers' representative. The third conference at Geneva was attended by Mr. Saklatvala on behalf of Indian employers and the Indian employers have selected Sir Alfred Pickford to represent them at the forthcoming conference. We are threatened very likely with the repetition of the absurd and farcical principle that with regard to International Labour Conferences affecting labour and capital India is to be represented alternately by an Indian and an Englishman. One cannot understand how Indian employers tolerate such a principle even for a moment. Their stakes in this country are much vaster than the stakes of English merchants who are after all birds of passage, as Sir Dinshaw Wacha used always to emphasise. It is next to impossible that Japanese merchants will ever be represented by an American or Englishman or German merchants by a French, etc., etc. Why then should this rule apply here and Indian employers should once be represented by an Englishman and another time by an Indian? English merchants are free and welcome to come to this country and settle here for trade and industries. I would not place any impediment in the way of peaceful trading and industrial undertakings carried on by English people in this country. they should not, however, aspire to acting as representatives of India at any international conferences. Anyone who was present at the last International Labour Conference at Geneva had plenty of opportunities to see that an Indian merchant representing Indian employers impressed the Assembly and the different sections much more than an Englishman will ever do. In fact, all the 40 or 50 assembled Nations can never appreciate India's sending out as representatives men who are not Indians either by blood or sentiment.

British Cotton Industry.

Commenting on the International Cotton Federation's statistics just published Sir Charles Macara remarked that it shewed that India, China and Japan had roundly only 12 million cotton spindles for their combined population of 800 millions, and that the same number of spindles was needed to supply the requirements of Great Britain and Ireland. He deduced from this that there was no competition between Lancashire and India as the installation of these spindles cost double what it would cost in England and the machinery was mostly employed in making coarse goods which the British do not cater for. He observed that the present difficulties of cotton trade in Lancashire were not due to foreign competition but to want of foreign competition and the lack of organisation in the industries during and since the War. I am inclined to agree with these remarks of this eminent authority on cotton. When Mahatma Gandhi started his Khaddar campaign, there were several well-meaning people who remarked that it would be better to meet Lancashire with her own weapons in the form of new spinning and weaving mills. It was pointed out at the time that the present campaign was in a way a campaign against time and that it was hopeless to set up more mills in this country in such a short time as would make the effects felt in Lancashire. Not only this but the greater the number of mills you run in this country and the greater the number of mills you start in this country, the more you are benefitting Birmingham, if not Manchester. All our mill materials at present come principally from Birmingham and it would be merely *robbing* Peter to pay Paul, to patronise Birmingham and to stop patronising Manchester. This does not mean that new cotton spinning and weaving mills should not be started to supply the wants and requirements of the people. It means, however, that if India has to enter seriously into competition with Lancashire, she must find other markets from whence to get her requirements of millstores and machinery and also that both the Khaddar and mill-cloth should be sold at such rates as to make impossible any competition from outside.

Credit of Indian Merchants.

Several scaremongers have been telling us that the action of the piece-goods merchants in repudiating their contracts has affected adversely the credit of Indian merchants in the United Kingdom and other countries. It is conveniently forgotten by these people that this repudiation was not a voluntary undertaking on the part of the Indian merchants, but was practically forced upon them by the action by the Government of India in putting into practice at once recommendations of the majority of the Babington-Smith Committee, disregarding entirely the far-sighted and cautious views of Mr. Dadiba Dalal. That credit of Indian merchants is not adversely affected in the eyes of really sane and sympathetic people is seen from a report submitted by Mr. Richardson, the United States Consul at Karachi, to the Department of Commerce, Washington. It is therein observed as follows:—"Indian merchants of standing are fully as reliable from a credit standpoint as British or Continental firms. Their financial resources are, in many cases, large and their regard for the ethics of Commerce punctiliously faithful." Surely nothing can be a greater testimony to the credit of Indian merchants and traders.

A leading Foreign Consul who did not happen to know of this testimony told me that complaints having reached him from his country regarding the defalcation of some Indian merchants, he made personal inquiries with the result that fault was found to be on the other side. This will show that Indian merchantns and traders, who have their own faults in common with the rest of the merchants of the world, are not such a set of shameless tradespeople as they are represented to be by a section of their critics.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 26th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,300
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	300
" " Import	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Tone of New York:—Featureless,

Spot Americus Spot		12 93
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		17 25
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	20 88
As shown in Liverpool at (closing time.)	Jan.	20 96
	Mar.	21 07
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	20 37
	Jan.	20 03

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 26th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES,

Months.	To-day's price.
September	—
Oct.	12 35—1
November	12 20—12
December	12 11—14
January	12 07—12
February	—
March	11 99—11
April	—
May	—
June	—
July	—
Aug	—

CLOSING PRICES,

Liverpool, Sept. 26th

Months.	To-day's Price
August	12 49
Sept.	12 34
Nov.	12 20
Dec.	12 14
Jan.	12 09
Feb.	12 04
Mar.	12 00
April	11 94
May	11 89
June	11 84
July	11 74
August	11 68

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON,

Liverpool, Sept. 26th

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept	16 45
Oct.	16 50
Nov	16 65
Dec.	16 75
Jan.	16 85
Feb.	16 95
Mar.	17 05
April	17 15
May	17 25

MANCHESTER MARKET,

Miscellaneous cloth inquiry,

Yarns:—Irregular.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 26th

U. G. Broach		7 50
"	Fully Good	7 90
"	Fine	8 20
"	No. 1 Oomra Good	9 95
"	" Fully Good	10 35
"	" Fine	10 75
M. G. Broach Good		..5
"	Fully Good	11 0
"	Fine	11 45
M. Colinda Good		7 65
"	Fully Good	8 15
"	Fine	8 45

AMERICAN MARKETS,

New York, Sept. 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		37,000
" Exports to Great Britain		12,000
" " to Continent		4,000
Stocks at New York Oct.		20 85—25
" " " Dec.		21 18—24
" " " Jan.		20 91—29
" " " Mar.		21 07—10
" of Cotton, at New York		21 15—25
" " at New Orleans		20 50unchgd
Futures at New Orleans Oct.		20 34 36
" at New Orleans Jan.		20 51—29
Rio Fair Cotton (No. 7 quality		10 1/8
Visible and Stocks		—
Total Commercial U. S. stocks		99 1/4
Do. Foreign		69 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Sept. 26th,

Futures at New York	Oct.	20 73—15
	Dec.	21 05—13
	Jan.	20 84—9
	Mar.	20 91—16

Liverpool, Sept 26th,

Cotton Del. M.O. G.O.C. Liverpool	Oct.	12 34—1
	Dec.	12 09—10
	Jan.	12 06—10
	May	11 89—9

London, Sept. 26th.

Telegram, Bar Uncoined	1/3 9/16 Steady,
Spot Gold	£ 4 13 5 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot	35 3/8 Steady.

MONEY MARKET,

London, Sept. 26th.

Rentes 5%	61 1 2
Consols (Spot)	35 3/8
" 2½ months hence	35 1/4

Closing Tone of silver:—Steady

India bought.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" Open Market loans	1 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 p.c. since 7th July 1922.	3

SUGAR CROP.

London, Sept. 26th.

Licht's estimate of beetroot Sugar Crop for the year 1922 to 1923, 47,58,000 Tons.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept 26th

WHEAT;

Rosario Santa Fe 63 lbs. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	47/6
Barletta Russo 62 lbs. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	45/9
Australian 60 lbs. Sept. Buyers	49/6

Tone:—Quiet,

SHARES;

Chartered Bank	£17 1/4
Hongkong	£114
National	£ 41 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£14 1/4
Eastern Bank	£5 1/4

SEEDS;

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold Sept-Oct. Sellers	£16 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Calcutta, £16 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept-Oct. Value	£15 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—Steady.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	—
Tone of Linseed:—	
Linseed, Argentine Sept.-Oct. Sellers easier.	£17 3/4
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Sept.-Oct. Value	£8
Toria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Value	£17

METALS;

English best Selected Copper	86
Standard Copper G M B	63 1/4
Copper Braziers	183
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	25 1 2
Corrugated Sheets	£16 3 8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£84 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£87 3/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£99 5/8
Consols 2 1/2%	56 3/4
Rupee Paper 2 1/2%	57
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/2
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£112

RUBBER;

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Oct.-Nov	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.	8 1/4
Tone:—Firm.	
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	19/3

JAVA SUGAR

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Normal	17 3 4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	19 4 1/2
Do. Do. Do.	—
Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec. Sellers	19/11 1/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct.-Dec. Sellers	20/0 3/4

Tone:—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Sept. 27.

To-day 15 points lower are reported in New York futures. The political situation has still influence over the American markets. The prices in new crops in the local market have declined much since the last two days owing to continued selling by Japanese Houses. Although the future of our market as well as the Home markets wil depend largely on political developments, we are inclined to think that new crop prices here are now unduly depressed and would recommend buying in weak markets.

The Marwari bazar opened at 2 p.m. for F G M G Broach April-May at Rs. 435. In the beginning offices were selling which caused the prices to decline to Rs. 433½. The prices again touched Rs. 435. At this level on selling by an Indore operator and Marwari Shroffs the prices eased to 429. The rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 431. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 431. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 431 and closed at Rs. 431. Fine M G Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 381 and gradually declined to Rs. 375 on an Indore operator selling, the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs. 376½. F G M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 319 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain very quiet yesterday.

The quotations are as under:—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 27th.—9 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Basis Terms. Rs. a. p.	Basis Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-36	6 1 0 0	7 10 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-36	7 8 0	50 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bansis	7 9 0	50 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 10 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 10 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Sold	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thia	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teaseed, Gujar 75-25	73 0 0	—
Teaseed, Gujar 50-50	68 0 0	—
Teaseed Black	64 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	14 4 0
Mowrasced	7 4 0	7 9 0
Barley	84 0 0	—
Castorseed	53 0 0	10 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready-Delivery	35 0 0	4 13 0
Forward	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat, May	8 0 9	—
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	7 13 0	—
Linseed, May	13 9 0	—
Linseed, Sept.	13 5 0	—
Kapasiya	—	—

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Sept. 27th.

		Rs
G. Broach	April/May	431
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	316
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	376

B. I. E. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 27th.

		Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May	431
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	325
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	376

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 27th

Description.	Super	Fine	F. Good	Good	Fine	M. G. Bengal and Sind
Punjab	—	—	335	315	325	—
M. G. Comra's No. 3	485	465	450	—	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	525	505	490	—	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	510	490	475	—	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	—	490	480	470	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 5 p. m. on 26th Sept 1922.

Cotton	803	Bs.
Wheat	5629	Qrts.
Linseed	306	"
Bags, old	108	"
dingalliyas	667	"
Poppyseed	40	"
Groundnuts	883	"
Castorseed	1512	"
Jaggery	1443	"
Rapeseed	4543	"
Mowrasced	2765	"
Gram	1449	"
Jowar	131	"
Kasuri	Nil	
Barley	178	"
Sajva	3912	"
Jowri	330	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Bars gold ready Rs. 27/5/6.
Bars gold forward Rs. 27/5/6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement. Rs. 27/6/6.
Bars silver ready Rs. 92/13.
Bars silver 1st. settlement. Rs. 92/13.
Bars silver 2nd. settlement. Rs. 92/15.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/16.
Bank's selling D D O 1/3 15/32.
Bank' selling T T 1/3 1/2.
On London—
Bank' selling D D 1/3 17/32.
Bank's buying 3M/st D A 1/3 23/32
Bank's buying T T 1/3 9/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 19/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frac. 365.
Bank's buying 3M/st D. A. Frac.388.
Bank's buying D D Frac. 378
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 169½
Bank's buying tel /st D P Rs. 164½
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D 272
On Singapore
Bank's selling D D Rs. 181
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 354
London gold ready sh. 93-5
London silver ready d. 35-8
London silver forward d. 33-4

If you were ill and thought you were going to die to-night, would you not consult and follow the advice of the best Doctor in the Town?

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Tone of silver—quiet—steady, India bought Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dol. 4.42½
French Exchange Frcs 57.80
Swiss Exchange Frcs 23.60
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 61.40
Italian Exchange Liras 103.00
German Exchange Marks. 6400

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/4
5 per cent War Loan 83/12
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 79
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/2
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1926 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/6
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 100/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market remained steady with speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange—

BANKS.

Imperial 1355, India 107, Central 33/8 xd. Tata Bank 15/12, Eastern 72.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 3600, Alliance 320 n, Apollo 67/8 Birla Mills 72/8, By Cotton 1050, By Dyeing 1357/9, Bradbury 900, Century 727/8, Cent India 4785, Colaba Land 2125, Coorla 257/8, Crescent 452/8, Edw Sassoon 412/8, Fazulbhoy 1250, Gokak 232/8, Ind Bleaching 210, Ind Malws 615, Jamshed Mfg 370, Kastoorchand 785, Khatao 570, Kohinoor 2110, Luxmi Cotton 5475, Madhavrao Scd 205, Mathuradas 700, M Petit 4500 xd, Meyer Sassoon 265, Morarji 6700, New Great 712/8, New City 625, Pabani 702/8, Pearle 935, Phoenix 826, Shapurji 290, Simplex 690, Standard 2430, Swan 1100, Swadeshi 4835, Tata Mill 1080

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 430, B Burma 482/8, B Burma N I 135 pr, Bt Burma pet 8 B Tramway 115, B Steam 205, Bundi Cement 380, Ind Cement 270 Katni Ord 225, Katni Defd 1150, New India 17/8, Tata Iron Ord 52/8, Tata Iron Defd 205, Tata Hydro 780, Tata Oil 45, Scindia Steam 7/8.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Sept. 27.

Healds Rs. 2/2/0 (steady)
Reeds Rs. 0/5/0 (firm)
Roller cloth Rs. 10 (18 oz)
Roller cloth Rs. 9/4/0 (16 oz)
Sizing flannel Rs. 5/4/0 (72" Twill Kenion)
Sizing flannel Rs. 5 (66" Twill Kenion)
Slubbing Rs. 30 (Japanese).
Rovings Rs. 28/8/0 (Japanese)
Conical pirn Rs. 6 (5" Varnished)
Weft pirn Rs. 7/12/0 (6" Varnished)
Weft pirn Rs. 6/12/0 (5 3/8" Varnished)
Warpers Rs. 75 (Japanese).
Picking bands Rs. 2/4/0 (Hairy)
Pickers Rs. 75 (English)
Elastic Healds Rs. 31.

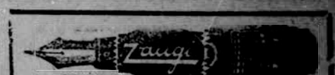
Sept. 27.

The market for Sodium has kept quite conspicuous by an absence of demand. U. A. is quoted at Rs. 22/8/0. And Japanese changed hands at Rs. 16 per cwt. Bichromate soda continued dull at Rs. 39. Potash had no further fluctuations in the values. Brown sugar lead kept almost quiet. Farina ready is quoted at Rs. 26 however, forward lots are offered at very easy rates, in view of very easy circi prices. Sago has been on a downward move and the last closing rate was Rs. 14/4/0 per cwt. Aniline salt kept easy. Antimony salt had nothing worth noticing. Quotations kept same as last.

A Lahore, message of Setpember 26th says Sir Ganga Ram Kt. C.I.E., M.V.O., retired engineer, has placed orders in England for plants for a large power house at Renala, Punjab, for the utilisation of hydro-electric power from lower Bari Canal for irrigation purposes. (A. P.).

The North-Western Ry. Co. have just set to work two large steam trubine generating sets at Lahore. These are used for supplying electric light and power to Railway workshops and Lahore cantonments. (A. P.).

The "Rangoon Gazette" publishes the rumour that Executive Members under the Reforms will be Mr. Keith, now officiating Financial Commissioner, and justice Mg. Kin, the first Burmese Judge of the Chief Court appointed to the bench by Sir Hargourt Butler.—(A. P.)



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FACTORY SALES Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS,

Sept. 27.

S S Kura, Lee, Abadan.
S S City of Hankow, Mason, Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Kondekirk, Vielistar, Calcutta.
S S Bankura, Robinson, Busreh.
S S Calanda, Freeman, Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Umta for Rangoon.
Steamer Clan Urquhart for Antwerp.

S S Kura:—The S W Co's steamer Kura, 1520 tons, Captain F E Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of liquid fuel oil.

S S City of Hankow:—The City Line steamer City of Hankow, 4764 tons, Captain R Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain T A Robinson, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kondekirk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Kondekirk, 3623 tons, Captain S Vielistar, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Calanda:—The steamer Calanda, 4838 tons, Captain V C Freeman, will sail to-day from harbour for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 27.

S S Caledonia for London:—24 bales raw hides tanned, J Rahimtoola; 19 bales goat skins tanned, R M Kooka; 3 bales woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons; 8 cases [illegible], J A Begbie and Co; 20 tons levigated yellow ochre, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—236 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 100 bales wool raw, B Rumbham and Co; 96 bales wool raw, C Chapanmall; 33 bales wool raw, B Shrinalal; 120 bales wool raw, M Balia; 16 bales wool raw, R Pirchand; 33 bales wool raw, S Ramalander; 75 bales hemp, Pakaday Bros; 160 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 53 bales hemp, G Puransas; 600 cwts slice potato meal, M B McKerrow and Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—1200 cwts mustard seed, 600 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Gutenfels for Hamburg:—46 cwts gum karaya, L Ebrahimji; 1000 cwts ajowan seed, 2000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 110 bales raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Nagina for Genoa:—1001 cwts linseed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Nagina for Rotterdam via Antwerp:—45 bales kapok cotton, V Vishnoo.

S S Nagina for Antwerp:—68 bales cotton raw, Vurdhaman Bros Ltd.

S S Nagina for New York via Antwerp:—4 bales woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons.

S S Landaas for Hamburg:—4 bales cotton, 6 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Java Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3 cwts rhino horns, G Ladak; 650 cwts gum olibanum, 112 cwts gum goagal, 21 cwts gum, E S Abdulkyum; 9 cwts Africa ivory, H Ramji.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 27.

S S Barpeta from Basrah via [illegible] Agents B I S N Co:—207 bags almonds, [illegible] bags almond seeds, 34 cases 40 jottas [illegible] tida, 4 bags attarl, 2 bundles carpets, [illegible] dles 104 bales cotton, 572 bags dry [illegible] bags empty cylinders, 33 bags figs, [illegible] Ford motor cars, 219 bags gum, 22 tins [illegible] 70 crates pomegranates, 108 bags raisins, [illegible] bags sardines, 105 bundles 43 cases spare [illegible] tyres, 800 bundles 3165 jottas 386 boxes [illegible] dates, 99 bags wheat, 14 bundles white [illegible] ton.

S S Kurmark from Cardiff, Agents [illegible] A Graham and Co:—3000 tons steam [illegible]

S S Kilindini from Portsudan, Agents [illegible] India Steam Navigation Co:—3000 bags [illegible] wool.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagement.

TO-DAY.

Meeting under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-0 p.m.

Enrolment of Volunteers, and the Collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund by the Bandra V. C. Committee, Khar Road and Hill Road Corner.

Matunga ladies will go house-to-house visits for the sale of Khadi, 12-30 p.m. to 4-15 p.m.

Public meeting at Sir Damodersath's Wadi, 2 p.m., Mahim, (by West Matunga Mahim T. C. C.)

Hawking of Khadi by Byculla D. C. C. from 8 to 10 a.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

Public meeting by the B. P. Congress Committee, Kachrapatty, Mahalaxmi, 9 p.m., Mr. Khadilkar to preside.

FRIDAY SEPT. 29.

The Central Provinces Portland Cement Co., Ord. General Meeting, Canada Bldg., Hornby Road, 12-30 p.m.

The Indian Ambassoila Co., Ltd., Ord. Genel. Meeting, Mint Road 2-30 p.m.

Public meeting by the Byculla District Congress Committee, Kachrapatty, Tardeo, 9-0 p.m.

Enrolment of Volunteers, and the Collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund, by the Bandra V. C. C., Khar Road and Hill Road Corner.

House-to-house visits for the enrolment of members to the Congress and the Collection of funds for C.o Vidyapeth, 7-30 to 9 a.m. by males and by females between 2-30 and 4-30 p.m. (By the Matunga C. C.).

Public meeting in the open ground near Dalmia Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, 9 p.m. Mr. Khadilkar to preside. (By the West Matunga Mahim T. C. C.).

Hawking of Khadi by Byculla D. C. C. 8 to 10 a.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

Public meeting by the B. P. Congress Committee at the Jain Sthanak Vasi Mandir, Parel, Mr. Khadilkar to preside.

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

The "Mile of Rupees" now measures 928 ft.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Saturday the 30th September 1922 being a Post Office holiday o account of "Dasecha" the following will be the latest hours of posting for the English Mail sailing on that day.

Unregistered correspondence up to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of As. four on each article from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence up to 7 p.m. on Friday.

Money Orders up to 3 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels up to 6 p.m. on Friday.

Posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the town sub-offices.

Saturday, the 30th instant will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Dasecha"; so all the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and its town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. Telegraph branches of the combined offices will, however, remain open and work as usual.

The Dadar Post Office will be removed on 1-10-1922 from its present building to the Bungalow of Mr. Mathuradas Munji Valji, situated at 161 Dadar Road.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the dates of declaration of results:—

Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 1—Intermediate M.B.B.S. Exams and B.Com. Examination.

Thursday, Oct. 26, at 1—B.E. (Civil) Examination, B.E. (Mechanical) Examination and Preliminary Scientific Exams.

Monday, Nov. 6, at 12—Second LL.B. Examination.

Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 1—Final M.B.B.S. Examination.

Thursday, Nov. 9, at 1—First LL.B. Examination and B.A. Pass Examination.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

TURKISH SITUATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in connection with the Turkish situation when Messrs. Pickthall, Ginvalla, Nariman, Lele, Mahishi and Sharacha will address the meeting.

PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM.

A public meeting of the Physics Colloquium will be held in the Physics Lecture Room of the Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, to-morrow (Friday) at 4-30 p.m., when papers will be read by Professor G. R. Paranjpe, M. Sc., and Mr. Mazumdar, B. Sc., on 'Measurements of Elastic Constants by the Method of Cocua.' The papers will deal with research work at present being undertaken in the Royal Institute of Science.

KHILAFAT VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All Volunteers should present themselves at the Head-quarter, Dadoo Building J. J. Hospital on Sunday (the 1st prox.) at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) and on Monday the 2nd idem at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) with uniform to receive orders for their respective duties.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

A Magic Lantern Lecture on "Malaria" will be given under the auspices of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation by Capt. J. Alban de Souza, B. A., L. M. S. I. M. S. J. P. at the Institute-Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, on Sunday, the 1st proximo at 6-30 p.m.

A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

The Old Boys' Association of the Gran High School will give a dramatic performance on Sunday, 1st October at 6 p.m. in St. Xavier's College Hall, Cruickshank Road.

DASARA SAMMELAN.

Under the auspices of Bhandavi Social Club the Dasara Sammelan will be performed at 12 noon (S. T.) to-morrow (Saturday) at Clare Building, Byculla New Station Road, when Mr. A. R. Kolatkar will preside.

DEATH OF A PERSIAN MERCHANT.

The Persian community in Bombay, sustained a great loss by the sudden death yesterday evening at Bandra of Mr. M. A. Karimjam, a popular resident of Bombay. The deceased was a leading merchant of the community and had spent a good part of his early life in Europe. The funeral will take place to-day at 5 p.m.

AN OBJECTIONABLE PARAGRAPH.

By inadvertence of our night sub-editor a paragraph referring to a resolution passed at an Ajmer meeting appeared in our town edition of yesterday, which contained matter which would certainly not have been published but for such inadvertence. The paragraph was deleted from our Dak edition.

GANDHI WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

BY BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Byculla District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in Kamadipura Nazar Road (Girls' School Compounded), when Messrs. V. A. Desai, J. B. Patel, Sayaji Silam, Munabi Valli Ulla and others will address the audience.

Friday, September 29—Public meeting at 9 p.m., Tardeo, Kachrapatty.

Saturday, September 30—Procession at 3-0 p.m. (The route will be announced later on).

Saturday, September 30—Public meeting at 9 p.m., Arthur Road, Jacob Circle.

Sunday, October 1—Procession at 7-30 a.m. from Kamadipura.

Sunday, October 1—Public meeting at 9-0 p.m., Kamatipura Bazaar Road.

Monday, October 2—Public meeting at 9-0 p.m., Chota Kabrasthan, Grant Road.

BY BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Bandra Village Congress Committee will celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi from to-day (Thursday) to Monday next the 2nd proximo. Particular attention will be given to the spread of Khadi, the enrolment of members and the collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund. Volunteers willing to take part should enrol themselves at the office of the Committee, Khar Road and Hill Road Corner, Bandra.

BY 'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

From 22-9-22 to 2-10-22.—House-to-house hawking of Khadi by the Congress Volunteers and Sarda Samaj Ladies. The Congress Office Khadi shop will be open as usual from 7 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. throughout the week. The Sarda Samaj will conduct a Khadi shop at the Kirtikar's Wadi from 7 to 9 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. throughout the week. The girls' 'mela' of the Samaj will go round the 'G' Ward daily throughout the week.

Saturday (the 30th):—Prominent ladies from Bombay headed by Miss Perin Naoroji and the following Sarda Samaj Volunteers (Sarabai Bhide, Radhabai Puranik, Dwarkabai Satarkar, Jankibai Maratha, Indirabai Sahasrabudhe and Satyabhamabai Chavre) will hawk Khadi till noon. A ladies' public meeting under the joint auspices of the above Congress Committee and the Sarda Samaj at Kirtikar's Wadi at 3 p.m. Miss Perin and her comrades will speak.

Sunday (1st Oct.):—A spinning competition at the Congress Office. Intending competitors are requested to call at the Office for further particulars. Prizes will be awarded to winners. A procession from Chaupati starts at 4-30 p.m. to Madhav Baug.

Monday (2nd Oct.):—A 24-hours' spinning demonstration at Kirtikar's Wadi by the Sarada Samaj. A mass meeting at Mandvi under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee.

BY B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE. TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at Kachrapatty, Mahaluxmi, Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar will preside.

Speakers:—Sjt. Vallabhai J. Patel, Sjt. Manilal Kothare, Sjt. Mohanlal Dulichchand Desai, Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Sjt. Abdool Hoosein Mitta, Sjt. Imamsaheb Ba Vazir, Sjt. Mansookhai Desai, Sjt. Govindji Vassanji, Pandit Mukund Malaviya, and others.

KHADDAR SALES IN 'D' WARD.

Ladies will sell Khaddar in 'D' Ward District Congress Committee, Girgaon. Volunteers will see them at Congress Office, Goverdhan Mansion, New Bhatt Wadi near Opera House, Tram Terminus at 7-30 a.m.

TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 7 p.m. at Jain Sthanak Vasi Mandir, Parel. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will preside.

Speakers:—Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Messrs. Mukund Malaviya, Mansukhal, L. G. Khare, Miss Perin D. Naoroji, Messrs. Sindhe, Vallabhai Patel, Kothare, Ba-Vazir, Jaysukhal, Khopkar, B. F. Bharucha, S. V. Lalit, Powar and others.

BY MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To-day (Thursday) from 2-30 to 4-30 p.m. ladies of Matunga will hawk Khaddar from house-to-house.

On Friday the 29th from 7-30 to 9 a.m. members of the Congress will be enlisted approaching everybody from house-to-house and subscriptions for the Gujarat Vidyapeth will be collected. The same programme from 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. is for ladies.

On Saturday 30th from 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. Spinning Competition will be held. Competitors have to present themselves in the compound of Srinivas Building. Spinning wheels, slivers and falkers will be supplied by the Congress Committee. The best spinners will have Khadi as prize.

On Sunday 1st proximo from 7-30 to 9-30 a.m. Khaddar will be hawked from house-to-house. At 3-30 a.m. a public meeting of women will be held when leading lady speakers will deliver speeches.

On Monday 2nd proximo from 7-30 to 9-30 a.m. a procession with spinning wheels and Khadi, will lead in the whole Matunga, singing National songs.

From 9 to 11 p.m. a public meeting will be held when prominent speakers from Bombay and outside will make speeches.

BY WEST MATUNGA-MAHIM TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in Sriyut Damodarseth's Wadi, Mahim. Speakers—Sriyuts Lalitji, Sahastrabudhe, R. M. Mehta etc Srimati Champavatiben will preside.

On Friday the 29th instant at 9 p.m. in the open ground, near Dalmia Buildings, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga. Speakers—Sriyuts J. K. Mehta, Lalitji, Govindji Vasanji, Oza, Padhidri and Dr. Savarkar.

Sriyut Khadilkar will preside.

On Saturday the 30th instant, a ladies' public meeting will be held at 2 p.m. in the Dalmia Building's compound, Lady Hardinge Road, Speakers—Sriyut Laxmidas Purshottam Mukund Malvia, Lalitji etc. Miss Perin bai will preside.

BY PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday 2nd proximo at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate Gandhiji's Jayanti when Messrs. J. K. Mehta, S. R. Khoshkar, Shivji Bhai, Profs. Puntambekar and Lalit and Dr. Rajab Ali will speak.

KARNATAK KHADI SAMITI.

PROGRAMME FOR GANDHI WEEK.

Thursday, Sept. 28—Ladies' procession and Khadi-hawking, Portuguese Church, Girgaon, 7-15 to 9-15 a.m. (S. T.)

Friday, Sept. 29—Khadi-hawking, Cumballa Hill Chawl (Tribuwandas or Taraporewala Building), 7-15 to 9-15 a.m. (S. T.).

Saturday, Sept. 30—(Dussara Holiday) Khadi-hawking on Chowpatty sands, 5 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Sunday, Oct. 1—Khadi-hawking at Chikalwadi, 7-15 a.m. to 12 noon, (S. T.).

Monday, Oct. 2—(Gandhi Birthday) Khadi hawking Gamdevi, 7-15 to 9-15 a.m. (S. T.).

Monday, Oct. 2—24 hours' continuous Spinning from 6 a.m.

Prayers.

Spinning competition for Boys and Girls under 14. All Volunteers of the Samiti are earnestly requested to be present at starting time at Sjt. Padhidri's, Sarasvat Building, Gamdevi, on the 28th, 29th and 30th September and at the residence of Mr. Haldipur, Tukaram Building, near Javji Bhuvan, Chikalwadi on the 1st October to help in this great work.

"GANDHI WEEK" CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting to celebrate Gandhi Week was held on Wednesday at 9 p.m. at Seth Kahanji Khetsi Wadi, Mint Road, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presiding. The president dwelt on the need for Hindu-Moslem unity and paid a feeling tribute to Mahatma Gandhi for his fruitful labours in this direction. Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Govindji Vassanji, Mukund Malaviya, Vallabhbhai Patel and Imam Sahib Abdul Bari also spoke on the occasion.

Before the close of the meeting collections were made for the Gujarat Vidyapeth.

A fuller account of the meeting will appear in our next issue.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORMS.

The Hon. Secretaries communicate to the press the following resolutions of the Managing Committee of the Byculla District Congress Committee:—

(1) All old application forms for admission are cancelled.

(2) The receipts and application forms should bear the signature of any one of the Honorary Secretaries, without which the applications will be considered void;

(3) New application forms can be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries of the Byculla District Congress Committee on applying for the same;

(4) Canvassers for enrolling members in the Ward should possess an authority from the Hon. Secretaries.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRATULATIONS.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Byculla District Congress Committee, held on Tuesday the 26th instant, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) That this Committee, on behalf of the members of the Byculla District Congress Committee, congratulates the Akalis on their exemplary non-violent attitude.

(2) That this Committee, on behalf of the members of the Byculla District Congress Committee, heartily congratulates His Excellency Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Turkish Nationalists on their recent victories.

(3) That this Committee, on behalf of the members of the Byculla District Congress Committee, expresses its deep grief at the death of Babu Motilal Ghose, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and places on record the life-long services rendered by him in the cause of the country.

POONA GAYAN SAMAJ.

VISIT FROM DRS. LEVI AND TAGORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

The Poona Gayan Samaj had a visit this morning from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the bard of India, and Dr. Levi, the great scholar.

The guests were received by Sardar Muzumdar at Sardar Raste's Wada Shri Manik Prabhu Class girls gave a nice programme in music (vocal) by singing about 10 different melodies of pure Indian Music. Boys from the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya performed the action-song so nicely that the audience thought that it was witnessing military movements of an army squadron. Teachers and pupils played upon the Jaltarang and Sitar quite well. The music was thorought correct to Tal and Melody.

Both the Doctors were interested in what they saw and heard. They spent about two hours at the hall of the Samaj. The secretary requested the guests to watch with interest the activities of the Samaj, and hoped to receive all possible help from all quarters. Among the many needs of the Samaj, special mention was made of the need of a building without which no good progress would be possible.

Shrimant Muzumdar offered a hearty vote of thanks to the guests for the kind visit they were pleased to pay.

After being garlanded the guests were shown the instruments and a nice collection of pictures in connection with music. Here Sardar Muzumdar showed how to play upon "Sur Sarang," a very rare instrument.

The order on Mr. Malik Lal Khan, the President elect of the Sialkot Conference demanding security under section 108 Criminal P. C. was issued on the ground that in a public meeting Mr. Khan made a statement about the burning of the 'Quran' which was calculated to promote enmity between the Mussalman public and the Mussalman members of police force.

A KARNATAK VICTIM

Mr. Shrinivas Rao Kaujalgi, B. A., LL B., Vice-President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and member, All-India Congress Committee, who has just been sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment by the District Magistrate of Bijapur, for failing to furnish security to be of "good behaviour."

TRAMWAY STRIKE:

BE JUST AND ARBITRATE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are three main points in respect of the Strike of Tramway employees, that deserve the most careful attention and consideration of citizens of Bombay. And these I shall deal with briefly:—

(1) It has been said, that the strike has been a *lightening one*! That means, that the Tramway Company had no intimation about it. Is it so, please? So far as the writer is aware.

(a) The Executive of the Tramway Union wrote and informed the Company on the 17th July last, that if their Union, which was till then informally recognised, was not officially recognised by the 22nd July, the men might go on a strike!

(b) Further, the Executive did their very best to get interviews with the Secretary and the Directors even unofficially! But these were not granted!

(c) The Chairman of the Union wrote and requested the President and Members the Bombay Corporation to mediate in the interests of the Travelling public! But they could not be moved.

(d) The Chairman even took the ballot, which was overwhelmingly in favour of the strike; and I know it for a fact, that he restrained the men for many weeks.

(e) It was only when the Tramway Co. started a Counter Union, that the men were desperate, and they went on strike.

It is thus perfectly clear, that the strike cannot be called a lightening one; that the Tramway Company had knowledge of it; and that they practically shut the door against the Union Executive!

(2) The next point is in respect of the recognition of the Tramway Union with prominent outsiders as members of the Executive. The Tramway Company declines to recognise the Union, so long as it has outsiders as office-bearers! Is this attitude of the Company desirable or defensible? Let us see:—

(a) Mr. F. C. Rimington, than whom no other Officer or Director of the Company can claim better knowledge or experience or capacity in the management of the Tramway Company, personally saw no objection to outsiders occupying posts in the Executive of the Union.

(b) Further, the Industrial Disputes Committee, recently appointed by the Bombay Government, *supported the existence of Trade Unions in the Presidency, and even appreciated the value of outsiders genuinely interested in the Workers during the infancy of the Unions.*

(c) This Committee was presided over by Sir Stanley Reed, a Director of the Tramway Company; and Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, another Director, was one of its Members! It is thus clear, that the demand of the Tramway Union, with outsiders as Office-bearers, is not at all unreasonable or usual; and that the opposition of the Tramway Company is neither desirable nor defensible.

It should be noted that the outsiders have no vote under the Union's Constitution.

(3) The third and most important ponit is in regard to Arbitration. The Tramway Union have offered, and prayed and pressed for Arbitration. The Union is prepared to go to Arbitration to-day. But the Tramway Company seems to be obdurate. Is it fair please?

(a) The principle of arbitration is acknowledged by all Labour Unions and Trade Unions.

(b) It is acknowledged by all civilized Governments for settlement of disputes.

(c) Sir Narayan Chandavarkar tried to arbitrate during the last Mill strike.

(d) It was the Governor, Sir George Lloyd, who mediated and brought the Mill strike to an end.

(e) In all these cases, the underlying principle is one of Arbitration. How can the Tramway Company and its Directors conscientiously refuse to go to Arbitration? They are keen on getting a hundred per cent increase from the traveling public, through the City Fathers, though according to their Agreement with the Corporation they are not entitled to get any increase. Yet, they apeal to the Corporation *for grace*; and at the same time, they refuse the *bare justice* to their employees of going to arbitration for the question in dispute! Where is the consistency, where is the fairplay of the Directors of the Company?

It is perfectly clear

(1) That the strike has not been a lightening one:

(2) That the Tramway Company is unnecessarily obdurate in not recognising its Workmen's Union;

(3) And that the Tramway Company is absolutely unfair in refusing Arbitration to its men.'

It is hoped, that the Directors of the Company will reconsider the matter, and that the Bombay public will take greater interest in the matter; for the cause of justice and fairplay, and that an Arbitration will be soon arranged in the interests of the Company, the employees and the Bombay public. Will the Directors do it? I cannot believe, that Directors like Sir Stanley Reed, Sir Fazulabhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Mahomedally Currimbhoy can refuse even arbitration to their men.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

TRAMWAY UNION BULLETIN.

The Tramway Union issued the following bulletin yesterday:—

"The strike continues. The situation remains unchanged. The Company is reshuffling a number of cars from one line to the other, and so the Company was in a position to announce that the cars are running upto Grant Road. After 6 in the evening, the lines remained closed as usual. Defection from the strikers ranks consists mainly of the Hindustani elements from Johnpur and Rai Bareily Districts. Disorganised conditions brought about by the present strike giving them an opportunity to make their pile—in "Get-rich-quick" style—and return to their villages to ruminate over their treachery and get through the ill-gotton gains.

The Tramway Company has taken the law into its hand and with the help of Pathans, restrains strikers from returning to their rooms—nay, they have gone even to the length of throwing their goods out in the open This is a typical instance of the "fatherly" interest the Company takes in its employees some of whom are even of 20 years' standing."

OFFICIAL VERSION.

The Tramway authorities issued the following bulletin yesterday:—

"The Service was extended to-day to Grant Road and C. P. Tank. The total number of cars running was 130 and the men working 1057.

A disgraceful and cowardly attack was made by 8 to 10 strikers early this morning, on a conductor who was coming to the Colaba Depot to work. He was alone except for the Driver in a defective car which was being brought to Colaba from Tardeo. When passing the Fort Market these persons pulled the pole from the overhead wire thus stopping the tram. They then board the car and struck the conductor with bamboos and hacked off his left ear with a knife. Can anything more brutal be imagined? Meantime the driver had fled."

TAJ STRIKE.

The men are firm. They met at Wellington Mews and said the Litany of the Saints. This is calling on every Saint by name. It is done by the Catholics when they are in the midst of a great calamity. After the prayers the strikers' Catholic social study club discussed 'the Prevention of Strikes'. The strike is no doubt an unavoidable evil in the particular stage of imperfect civilization through which we are passing; but wise and prudent changes may render the evil less inevitable and intermittent rather than chronic. The men said the 'Angelus' and dispersed after paying a visit to the Wodehouse Church.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY POLICE OFFICER.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, presented an application on behalf of John Mascarehnas, a striker of the Taj Mahal Hotel, praying for a summons against Sergeant Longman of the Colaba Police Station for an alleged assault on him which, he said, was made on his client and wo others wantonly. His client as removed by his friends to the G. T. Hospital whence he was taken to the Police Station and charged.

The Magistrate remarked that that showed that he was there.

Mr. Nariman argued that the defence of the accused was that a baton-charge was made.

The Magistrate said until an enquiry was made, he could not grant the prayer.

Mr. DeCruz, pleader, defending the accused said that section 44 of the Bombay Police Act required that sanction of the Governor-General should be obtained before proceeding against a police officer.

His Worship said that until the other case against the strikers was decided by Mr Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, he would adjourn the notice till then and would also consider the question of applying Section 44 of the Police Act to the prayer.

Mr. Nariman:—"It is impossible to get sanction from the Government as at present constituted, and compelling the complainant get section before prosecution, will be tantamount to denial of justice."

His Worship said that that would matter very little.

Mr. Nariman:—"It may matter little from the Police Officer's point of view but it matters a great deal from the prosecution's point of view."

Under the circumstances, his Worship postponed the consideration of the application 'sine die.'

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE CONTINUES.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Secretary, Labour Association, Jamshedpur wires under Wednesday's date.

"Two out of the three "Bilast furnaces," which the Company had been trying to keep hot by charging coke only with the help of covenanted hands have chilled down. The Company had arranged to restart the Wilput's coke-ovens only, with the help of labour it managed to secure, but they also went out.

Mr. Halder has arrived. Complete strike continues peacefully. The men are quite steady and firm."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MR. E. A. PEERBHOY'S CASE.

EVIDENCE OF A EUROPEAN EYE-WITNESS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which (1) Mahomedally Hakimji, a Bohra glazier, (2) Roshanally Mahomedaly and (3) Esmailji Tayabally were charged by Inspector Khien with being members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to cause grievous hurt with deadly weapons to Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy in the afternoon of the 28th August last under circumstances already reported in the "Bombay Chronicle."

Dr. Ardeshir Pestonji Baccha, consulting surgeon residing at Nepean Sea Road, gave evidence regarding the wounds on Mr. Ebrahim Adamji's person.

Mr. Harry Kay, Managing Director, Davis Black and Company, Ltd., said he remembered the day of the assault. About 2-30 p.m. on that day he was going down on Hornby Road towards Apollo Bunder when opposite Treacher and Company he saw a man stumbling off the footpath on to the road and about four or five persons indiscriminately assaulting him with sticks and umbrellas. On seeing that, he ran across to the complainant. At that time he (the complainant) was trying to lie down on the road and was shouting for help. It was so quick that he did not notice any other men besides three or four men. He went up to the injured man, took him to the footpath and then to the Treacher's shop. There was a crowd collected and they took witness for a police officer and some one gave him a loaded stick which he handed to some one in the crowd. The stick was made use of in the assault, as was told him by the giver of the stick, but he did not see the stick being used in the assault. (Mr. Binning objected to that sentence going in the evidence.). He identified accused No. 1 who was arrested by a Parsi gentleman. Almost simultaneously a Police sepoy came along and the Parsi gentleman told the sepoy the arrest accused No. 1. Accused No. 1 had a blood-stain just above his chin and he had something in his coat-pocket. Witness did not see accused No. 1 searched. There was a big crowd collected and he was the only European present. He thought it would be best to fetch a European Police Officer—Sergeant Longman—to Treacher and Co.'s premises. When he saw everything quiet, witness went for his tiffin. Subsequently, the next day he went to the Phalton Road Police Station where his statement was recorded. He identified accused No. 2 as one of the assailants. On the day of assault accused No. 2 had an umbrella with which he was hitting the complainant for all he was worth.

To the Court, witness said from the headgear he could say that there were Bohras who assaulted the complainant. He had never seen the complainant before. Now he had come to know the complainant from the newspapers. He did not see accused No. 1 actually striking the complainant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning witness said he had been in Bombay for nine to ten months. The incident happened very quickly. He was driving his car at the time. He did not notice anyone when he jumped out of his car. The crowd began to collect quickly. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were in the crowd and he told them that he knew them well and he could have got them both. There was another man who was dead-fac-simile to accused No. 2. Accused No. 2 had a different sort of nose, eyes and face and if he could see him once he would never forget him. He did not see anything before witness Wadia came on the scene.

The case was, then, adjourned till Friday at 3-30 p.m.

CRICKET IN C. P.

SECOND DAY'S GAME.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 27.

At the second day's play of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, the Hindus, in the first innings, scored 399 the chief contributors among them being Messrs. C. K. Naidu 139, Manikrao 87, and R. K. Rao 54. Manikrao played a very steady game while Naidu with R. K. Rao delighted the spectators by lively game.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 13th instant, whilst watching the 'mud sports', I, who was among the crowd of spectators, had a bitter experience a second time of what real "mud sports" are. Some of the compititors who took part in the last but one event took some grim delight disposing the ignorant crowd of spectators, (ignorant because they had no means to judge what the boundary limits for each event were), who thronged very near the open space just fronting the sides of the tent, not by requesting them, not even by ordering them, but by riding full speed ahead to the right and to the left bringing their horses just near, I may say, just touching, the bodies of the terrified spectators. Fortunately, nobody was seriously injured. Tell me, Sir, is this not a dangerous sport? Cannot the Gymkhana authorities devise a better means of dispensing a crowd? Why did they not enclose the space by ropes—as was done on the Oval during the football tournaments; or chalk out the boundary lines?—Yours, etc.,

"A SPECTATOR."

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

A correspondent writes:—

When the proposed amendment bill now on the anvil of the Government of Bombay was brought to public light different meetings were held in the town of Bombay on behalf of the middle and poor classes of people and resolutions protesting against the amendment were passed. In addition to this it was considered desirable if the different representative institutions sent their representatives to meet the different members of the Council on the question, and ask them to support the cause of the middle and poor classes of people. With that end in view, a party consisting of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Mr. Chitre from the Social Service League, Mr. Jhabvala from the Central Labour Board to which are affiliated six Trade Unions in Bombay, Mr. Jhabvala and Mr. Krishna Rao from the Clerks' Union and Mr. R. B. Paymaster, left here for Poona on Friday night and saw several members of the Council. The results so far appear to be satisfactory and the above gentlemen are hopeful of either the Bill being postponed totally or reasonable concessions being made so as not to press too heavily upon the pocket of the poor and middle-class people who are already overburdened. Several members have given a fair view of the State of affairs.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Thursday, September 28, 1922.

"MAGNIFICENT EXAMPLE OF GANDHI."

In the course of a letter to the "Swarajya", Mr. George Lansbury, late Editor of the "Daily Herald", writes:

"You may take this as a message to your friends that many of us in England are watching the Nationalist struggle in India with sympathy and great interest. We hope that the magnificent example of Gandhi will spread throughout the country and that the Indians will demonstrate to the Western world their ability to win freedom without the shedding of blood."

It is refreshing to know that in spite of the mental pabulum which is constantly offered in the English Press about Mahatma Gandhi's "philosophic anarchy", there are still people in England, who regard Mahatma's example as "magnificent" and hope that that example "will spread throughout the country". We shall not be surprised if the High Tories and High Churchmen, who rule the roost in England, feel likewise about it, in spite of the O'Dwyers and other disgruntled Anglo-Indians. It is difficult to believe that the presence just now in this country of Lord Winterton is a visit without purpose. We do not believe seriously that he has come here for a cold-weather tour of the various Government Houses or merely to revive past memories of his old friendship for the Governor of Bombay. We are disposed, and much prefer, to regard the visit as preceding a change in the British angle of vision or policy towards India. This, in spite of Mr. Lloyd George, who not long ago spoke loudly of the indispensability of the "steel-frame" in the Indian structure. Mr. Lloyd George has always spoken loudly on a point just when he contemplates surrender of that very point. Lord Winterton's peregrinations, we, therefore, infer, have not so much to do with the recuperation of his physical powers as with his desire to get into the know of Indian problems. If that is the case, he will certainly not confine his conversations to the Government House *habitues* whose point of view is stereotyped, but will contrive to meet the people's real representatives. Lord Winterton may possibly—we do not know—have come here in the hope of scenting a way out of the deadlock into which Britain is being drawn by the false doctrine of the Anglo-Indian Die-hards. We have no wish to deceive ourselves or our readers with false hopes, and the country's duty lies now as before in firm adherence to the Congress policy and programme and the intensifying of the activities defined by the Bardoli-Delhi Programme. Indians now know well that their salvation will not come save by their own exertions. But a little goodwill on the part of England towards their legitimate aspirations would expedite matters, and save a lot of trouble in the future.

TRIUMPH OF BUREAUCRACY.

The impending exit of Sir William Vincent from the field of his operations was the occasion of a farewell dinner given by the officialised non-official members of the Council of State, and of a garden party by the kindergarten legislators of the Assembly. Sir Dinshaw Wacha presided at the dinner, as, perhaps, being the tottering echo of the bureaucracy. In the fulness of their stomach the members gave vent to the fullness of their heart. Sir Dinshaw topped them all in realising the arduous task of the Home Member and asked the hosts to put themselves in the position of Sir William and imagine how they would behave. It is, of course, to the lasting credit of Sir Dinshaw Wacha's statesmanship that he could easily put himself in another man's place and condone his short-comings—though it must have been a great relief to the non-official guests at the dinner "to learn that they at least would be spared from lying on the bed Sir William made for himself". It is undoubtedly the right attitude to take and that attitude comes when a man gets sick within himself and has become a misanthropic cynic doing the most contradictory things out of sheer perversity of mind. Sir Dinshaw, in the evening of his life, has nothing to hope for from official smiles and yet he said: "I am speaking deliberately when I say that the task of Government is most responsible and arduous and that we non-officials are mere babies getting training from the stalwarts of the distinguished Civil Service. It may be that years after we may become giants." Sir Dinshaw forgot that "years after," instead of becoming a giant a man may come to a state of mind when he has neither the sense of proportion nor vision to see things in their proper perspective. In the midst, however, of Sir Dinshaw's clouded memories there was a gleam of light when he said, of course unconscious of his irony, that Sir William Vincent could behave like a lion or a lamb as occasion demanded.

Making a comparison of Sir William' present bellicose attitude towards Indian politicians with his lamb-like simplicity and innocence when the new Legislature was opened, nobody can find fault with Sir Dinshaw's shrewd observation. Then, Sir William, uncertain whether the neo-legislators would be docile or hostile to Government, tried to assume the skin of an innocent lamb, every moment exposed to the merciless howls of Non-cooperation wolves. Since then, times have changed and with the times methods. The non-official members have been converted to a semi-official *bloc;* the political "agitators" cannot find a single friend among them and the greatest leader of the Nationalist movement is languishing in the desolation of a British jail. What need was there for Sir William to continue in his martyred role? The field was clear and the enemy routed. Sir William then came out with flying colours and roared against each and every one, whether he were a Sethna or a Gour or even a Jamnadas Dwarkadas. Sir William's career in the Legislature is a triumph of bureaucracy. We, however, had not realised, until the other day, that Sir Alexander Muddiman, who is not less great than Sir William, was an unconscious humourist. In his eulogistic speech at the dinner, he spoke of his talented colleague as one *"who has done his duty without fear of God or man."* (our italics). To say that one has done one's duty without fear of God is to say something that ought to provoke the envy of all mortals. History, as the "Patrika" says, affords instances of great personalities who had no fear of man. "But a person without fear of God is rare even in these degenerate days of Kaliyuga", and for the prototype of one, we must go back to the days of Hebrew mythology, which speaks of a certain ex-Archangel as having had no fear of God. Perhaps, it will be accounted to the greatness of the British Raj that under its beneficent aegis, the Indian Civil Service has been able to produce one whose glory should, according to Sir Alexander, be as great as that of Lucifer himself.

EXIT "TINO."

The news will be received with great relief that King Constantine of Greece—otherwise known as "Tino"—has abdicated. The news is by no means surprising. Ever since he met with disastrous failure in his desperate game against the Turks, his fortune has been on the wane. The forced loan, which he levied on his subjects marked the definite decline of his earlier popularity, though Mr. Lloyd George tried to hood-wink the world by telling the credulous crowd of M. P.'s that the Greeks were cheerfully making all the sacrifices demanded of them, to further the grandiose schemes of Constantine. "Tino's" fate recalls the fate of another crowned head of Europe, the ex-Kaiser of Germany, who is now eating his heart out in exile. "Tino" is the ex-Kaiser's brother-in-law, and it is in the fitness of things that in venturing to play too ambitious a stake, he should have lost a throne, and incidentally reduced his country to the brink of disaster. His exit paves the way for the reinstatement of that accomplished brigand, Venizelos, but we doubt whether he has the energy or the ability to clear the Augean stable, left behind by Constantine, and retrieve Greece from the red ruin which he has spread throughout the country. The re-entry of Venizelos may, however, be taken, as another prelude to mischievous intriguing, which has proved disastrous to his country. One thing, however is certain that Venizelos will find that the immense prestige which his patron, Mr. Lloyd George enjoyed after the "great victory" has gone, and to-day, he is the most discredited among international politicians. France and Italy are weary of war and its consequences and are in no mood to embark upon a war, from which they stand to gain nothing, and might lose immensely. We may take it, therefore, that "Tino's" ignominious exit from the stage of history is the beginning and the end of Greek ambition in Asia and in the Balkans.

Notes of the Day

The Human Weathercock.

Mr. Lloyd George in the course of an address to Press men on the position in the Near East is reported to have said that an essential condition of peace was an effective guarantee for the Freedom of the Straits. He did not want that Chanak or Gallipoli be held in the interests of Britain alone, nor did he claim that Britain alone should have the sole responsibility. "On the contrary", Mr. Lloyd George said, "we believe these important shores should be held under the auspices of the League of Nations in the interests of all Nations alike." It is not at all strange that Mr. Lloyd George should have pitched his speech in this key, considering that the pro-Armenian Lord Robert Cecil has been talking in a similar vein before the League of Nations, a camouflage for an organized confederacy of European Imperialism. The delegates from the Dominions, whose help Mr. Lloyd George has sought, are believed to have favoured such an idea and Mr. George has now taken up the cry with the enthusiasm of a zealot. Two years ago, it was a different story with him. He then felt that the alternative to Allied occupation of Constantinople and the whole of the lands surrounding the straits was international Government. "It would mean," he then said, "a population of 1,500,000 governed by the Allies—a Committee representing France, Italy, Great Britain, and, I suppose, some day Russia might come in, and, it might be other countries. America, if she cared to come in. Can any one imagine anything more calculated to lead to that kind of mischievous intriguing, rivalry, and trouble in Constantinople? How would you govern if? Self-Government could not be conferred under those conditions. It would have to be a military Government. . . It would require, according to every advice we have had, a very considerable force, and it would add very considerably to the burdensome expenditure of these countries (enumerated above), and it would be the most unsatisfactory Government that anyone could possibly imagine."

Control of the Straits.

So, Mr. Lloyd George and his pro-Greek, pro-Armenian henchmen decided in those days that Britain with the approval of France and Italy might establish British suzerainty over Constantinople and the Straits, rather than get the Sultan and his Ministers "out of sight and out of mind." According to Mr. Bonar Law, "it would be easier to have control over the Turkish Government if it was left in Constantinople, instead of transferring it to Konia." "Our fleet at Constantinople," Mr. Law said, "would be a visible emblem of power," and the implication clearly was that it could be used for coercing the Turks at every conceivable opportunity, just in the same manner as General Allenby is doing in Cairo. It has now been discovered at last by British statemen that they have ventured too far and that their precious design has miscarried. Mustafa Kemal has shattered their Pan-"Christian" dream in Turkey and the East and made things uncomfortable for Mr. Lloyd George and his henchmen of the Coalition, to say nothing of the Greeks. A belated frantic effort is being made to save the face of Mr. Lloyd George. The talk about making over the Government of the Straits to the League of Nations is arrant nonsense. Such an idea, however agreeable to Downing Street, will never commend itself to the Turks. In any event, the League is too ineffective to undertake the task, and the Turks will not agree to the division—and consequent spoliation—of Turkey. The Turks may at most be asked to give guarantees about the impartial government and to delegate the control of the *waterway* to an international commission but to ask them to surrender a key position to the safety and integrity of the Turkish Empire is to indulge in insane talk.

"Absolutely Tosh."

The League itself is no more than "tosh, absolutely tosh," as a distinguished British Junker recently reminded the boys of St. Peter's School, York. "It was," said Sir Ivor Maxse, Commander-in-Chief of the English Northern Command,

> "being dinned into us by the Press and by the people who made speeches that thing called the League of Nations could take the place of armed force. "Don't believe it, boys. It's all tosh, absolutely tosh. It suits people who say it for certain reasons. They hope it, and they tell you it is so. It is not so. If ever we fought again, and we should some day, we should have to put the whole nation into it. It was not a question of a few generals or professional soldiers, every man, woman, and child would have to be in it if we were going to win. The little nucleus of the Officers' Training Corps was more necessary in peace time than in any other time."

Mr. Lloyd George's conversion in favour of the League of Nations is due to reasons which are too obvious to need exposing. Having attempted the impossible feat of fooling everybody for all time to come, he sees no way of honourable retreat except through the League, which, a little more than two years ago, he pooh-poohed. It may pass muster with the placemen and politicians who throng Downing Street; but as a practical solution of a practical problem, any such attempt is certainly doomed to failure.

Preposterous Proposition.

The Council of State has, as was expected, maintained its reputation as a subservient and reactionary body by passing the Protection to Princes' Bill with only one dissentient. Mr. Thompson of the Punjab fame was in charge of the Bill and, in the course of his speech, indulged in his characteristic antics so much so that even Sir William Vincent had to raise his indignant voice in protest. The arguments he used in support of the Bill were so flimsy that they could carry weight only with the "mature" judgment of men such as constitute the "Elder Statesmen" of the Council of State. Mr. Thompson trotted forth the argument that the measure was necessary in fulfilment of the treaty obligations and pledges given to the Rulers of the States. The argument is not new, for it was first used by Lord Reading when in his opening speech to the Legislature he said: "We have decided that we are bound by agreements and in honour to afford to the Princes the same measure of protection as they have previously enjoyed under the Press Act, which is the only protection available." That the Government of India are bound "by agreements and in honour" to afford the Princes *legitimate* protection is a statement with which every Indian will agree, but only a child in politics will accept the preposterous proposition formulated by the Viceroy that his Government are "bound by agreements and in honour to afford the Princes the same measure of protection as they have enjoyed previously under the Press Act." And for this simple reason that the Press Act did not exist when these agreements were made and that before the Press Act, as Sir Benode Mitter said, from 1823 down to 1910 the Princes had gone on without any protection.

An Utterly Weak Case.

Mr. Thompson realised the utter weakness of his case and was at pains to bolster it up anyhow. But his attempt failed ignobly. All that he could say was that "so long ago as 1823, it was felt that protection was necessary" and that "in 1891 it was enacted that no newspaper be published in the cantonments in Indian States except under the license of the Political Agent." The "Elder Statesmen" must have felt flattered at Mr. Thompson's attempt to recall ancient history, though Mr. Thompson did not venture to say what form the protection took in 1823. As to the Act of 1891 we would like to know if it is still on the Statute-book. The fact that even this Act only applied to cantonments in Indian States shows that it was not considered necessary to fetter the Press in British India. Mr. Thompson seems to have made capital of the fact that in the year ending May 1922, there were one hundred and seventy attacks made on the Princes and their administration in the public Press. Supposing there were, is the public to accept Mr. Thompson's individual judgment that most of these "attacks" were not fair and justifiable comments on the misdoings in the States concerned?

Fatuous.

But the most fatuous argument that Mr. Thompson urged in support of the Bill was that if the Council did not pass it, "it would be antagonising the Rulers of one-third of this country—rulers who had helped India during the crisis of the late war." This line of argument reveals the wrong angle of vision from which the Government of India have considered this question. And their mistake consists in this that they have completely ignored the interests of the people of the States as well as of the people of British India who are vitally affected by any danger to the independence of the Press. Much has been said about the services of the Rulers of the Indian State. We have no desire to belittle these services. But surely these services have been more the services of the people of the States than of their Rulers. And if the services of the Rulers during the war are to be taken into account, are the services of their "subjects," not to speak of the people of British India, to be forgotten? But it is ridiculous to consider the question of protection on such extraneous grounds. The protection that is needed is the protection of the people of the States. So long as the States are governed autocratically and so long as there is no independent Press in the States themselves, the only protection afforded to them is that given by the Press in British India. If there is any question of honour involved, it is this that the Government of India should take no action that would make the people of the States feel that their only means of protection against despotism and misrule is snatched away from them. To afford protection to the people of the States would be the only correct interpretation of the agreements and treaties between the States and the Paramount Power. But it is futile to expect such considerations to find favour with an autocratic Corporation like the Government of India.

Princes or Public?

It seems to be an irony of fate that even as the Government of India were making a frantic effort to redeem their "pledge of honour" to the Princes, the Kashmir Durbar should be acting in a manner which clearly belies the assumptions of the Government that the Indian Princes are desperately in need of Protection. A Murree message says that Mr. C. R. Das, who, accompanied by Mrs. Das and Justice P. R. Das, a Judge of the Patna High Court, and other members of his family were proceeding to Kashmir for a much needed holiday, has been turned back by the State authorities on an absurd pretext. We do not believe for a moment that the Kashmir Durbar was acting in this matter on its own initiative. As in the treatment of Mr. Jinnah by the Hyderabad State, and Mr. (now the Right Hon.) Srinivas Sastri by the Mysore Durbar, so in the insult to Mr. Das by the Kashmir Durbar we feel that the State authorities have been inspired by the Political Department of the Government of India and its agents. How mischievous such action is we need not say. The only object of the authorities is, it is quite obvious, to insult distinguished patriots, whose only crime in the eyes of the bureaucracy is that they have not cared to conform with their principles. Now, it was well known that Mr. Das was not proceeding to Kashmir to stir up sedition within the State or organise a revolutionary movement from the vantage ground of the Himalayas. But the bureaucrats instigated the Durbar to insult a distinguished son of India, could they be more handy than to ask him to give an undertaking. Even a suggestion of this savours of impertinence. The whole of the whole proceeding is that in fact "the Princes and their Government administrations" who need protection, it is the public who need protection against the autocracy of the States and the pulling of the agents of the Political Department.

The Census.

The Census volumes are just beginning to make their appearance, and we are arranged to publish special, suggestive views by a competent authority of each volume as it appears. In view of the prevailing ignorance about the general conditions of the people, and in view of the fact that the Census statistics, compiled once in a decade, would afford food for reflection if they are properly sifted and suitably presented, these views will, we trust, meet with the approval of our readers. We are confident in this belief, because Census reviews will discuss not only the official figures not only of the ordinary movements of the population and means of subsistence, environment and prosperity, but interesting experiments of thinking world as the co... berate limitation of the ... or the expedients to improve the and social life of the people... nary reader the massive ... the usual Census volumes ... like a mass of arid ... help of the reviews ... be every chance for a ... telligence to possess ... interest also with ... well.

GREEK VANDALISM.

BURNING OF TOWNS AND MASSACRE OF TURKS.

DENOUNCED BY LORD ST. DAVIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Presiding over the meeting of the Ottoman Railway from Aidin to Smyrna, Lord St. Davids to-day denounced the conduct of Greek troops during the retreat on Smyrna for burning towns and villages and robbing and killing Turks out of sheer malice. The staff of the railway was safe, but Lord St. Davids did not know anything about the main line. The Company was under obligation to Mustapha Kemal Pasha for providing troops to rescue some of the staff who were attacked. Peace, asserted Lord St. Davids, must provide ample financial assistance to Turkey so that the rich district covered by the railway which had been ruined might be restored.

FRENCH NAVAL MISSION.

TO VISIT INDIA AND FAR EAST.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Paris.—Headed by the Admiral's flagship, aboard which an exhibition will be installed, the Cruiser division of the French Atlantic Squadron sails on 10th October on the year's mission in connection with French commercial, artistic and economic propaganda. The mission will visit Australia, India, China and Japan.

SMUGGLING OF LIQUOR INTO U.S.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The delicate diplomatic situation, threatened by the prohibition cruisers holding up foreign vessels, accused of smuggling liquor, sometimes outside the three-mile limit, will be eased by the decision of the United States Cabinet to confine the operations to the three-mile limit except in cases where ships are communicating with the shore through their own crews in small boats.

MUTINY IN LOETZEN FORTRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Berlin.—News has just leaked out concerning the mutiny of a portion of the Reichswehr garrison in the fortress of Loetzen in East Prussia on 10th September.

A third of the garrison marched to their barracks and demanded shorter hours; dismissal of non-commissioned officers; and payment of overdue bonuses.

The ringleader was disarmed and placed under arrest. The incident is ascribed to the activity of the Bolsheviks, who have been busily agitating among the Reichswehr since the assassination of Rathenau.

WAR GRAVES COMMISSIONERS BURNED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Boulogne.—Four Englishmen attached to the War Graves Commission were motoring to Peronne in the evening, when the car overturned and fell into a canal. The petrol tank apparently exploded and all the occupants of the car were burned to death.

SIKI ASKED TO FIGHT WILLS

OFFERED 600000 FRANCS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Paris.—Replying to an inquiry from Mr. O'Rourke, boxing promoter of the Republic Athletic Club of New York, Siki's manager has cabled that Siki asks for a million francs nett, exclusive of income tax, to go to America to fight the coloured heavyweight Wills on 26th October. Siki thinks that the fight should be held as soon as possible, as Wills is the only man now standing between Siki and Dempsey. Siki has become the darling of Paris and receives ovations wherever he appears.

New York.—Mr. O'Rourke has offered Siki 25000 dollars or twenty-five per cent of the receipts to fight Wills or Greb, pointing out that the match with Greb is preferable as Greb is the light heavyweight, while Wills weighs fifteen stone.

LATER.

Mr. O'Rourke has cabled increasing the offer to Siki to 600,000 francs to meet Wills, or 400,000 to meet Greb.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL EXPANSION IN INDIA.

LONDON Sept. 27.

Mr. S. M. Mitra, Indian journalist, writing in the "Daily Telegraph' draws attention to the rapidity of German commercial expansion in India, which in the past ten months has practically driven out Japanese goods from India. He says Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi shops are full of German merchandise and Germany is organising the despatch of goods from India by the Youngbusband route to Tibet. Mr. Mitra believes that a large volume of trade in India will pass into German hands if British manufacturers do not start an organisation to combat German expansion.

CABLE ITEMS.

Marseilles.—There was a novel demonstration by 1,800 passengers stranded here as a result of the seamen's strike. They marched in procession along the streets, held meetings and proceeded to the Prefecture.

Geneva.—The Council of the League has decided to follow up the resolution adopted by the Assembly upon the slavery question and will therefore, report on the matter to the forth Assembly.

KEMAL INTERVIEWED.

TURKEY PREPARED TO GUARANTEE FREEDOM OF STRAITS.

SAFETY OF CONSTANTINOPLE MUST BE ASSURED.

LONDON Sept. 27.

Interviewed by an American correspondent at Smyrna, Mustapha Kemal Pasha declared that Turkey was prepared to guarantee to keep the Straits open and willing to demolish the existing fortifications, but he insisted that the safety of Constantinople must be assured by means of the sea of Marmora.

In the course of his denunciation of the British Government and particularly Mr. Lloyd George, he made the astonishing charge that is was interested in closing the Straits. He laid stress on his objection to the British acquisition of territory in connection with Irak oil. He favoured the mutual exchange of Christian minorities in Anatolia for Moslem minorities elsewhere as the solution of the difficult problem.

NO BRITISH HELP TO KEMALISTS

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ASSURANCE

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A correspondent who wrote to Mr. Lloyd George declaring that the idea was prevalent in the Midlands that Britain had in some way assisted the Kemalists by furnishing them with arms, equipment and advice, and also that Sir Charles Townshend's visit to Kemal was made with the connivance of Government, has received a reply from the Prime Minister, in which the latter denies that Britain assisted either the Kemalists or the Greeks by provision of arms, equipment or advice.

On the contrary the reply declares, Britain has maintained an attitude of impartiality since the Allied declaration of neutrality in March 1921, and she has not helped either side in any way to continue the hostilities. The Premier also denies that Sir Charles Townshend went to Angora at the instigation or with the connivance of the British Government.

TURKISH TROOPS IN NEUTRAL ZONE.

ANOTHER THOUSAND CROSS THE LINE

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Constantinople.—The Turkish movements into the neutral zone are explained by the Angora representative, who states that the Allies' message concerning peace proposals only reached Mustapha Kemal Pasha yesterday after an inexplicable wireless delay.

Another thousand Turks have crossed into the neutral zone from Bigha. It is understood that General Harington has given a time limit sufficiently long to enable the Turkish commanders to communicate with Kemal; on the other hand, General Harington is in earnest conference with Hamid Bey, who is in direct communication with Mustapha Kemal.

FREEDOM OF STRAITS.

AMERICA'S APPROVAL OF PRINCIPLE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, has expressed his unequivocal approval of the Allied proposals for the freedom of the Straits and protection of racial and religious minorities in the Near East.

Mr. Hughes declined to comment on territorial questions and concluded by trusting that suitable arrangements may be made to preserve the freedom of the Straits pending peace negotiations.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

LONDON Sept. 27.

Reuter understands that the British Government has requested the Kemalists to evacuate the neutral zone within 48 hours from the time of the presentation of the message.

SOVIETS' DECISION TO SUPPORT KEMAL PASHA.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Helsingfors.—It is reported from Moscow that the Soviet Government has decided to send armed support to Kemal Pasha in the event of a collision with the British and are endeavouring to stiffen Kemal Pasha's attitude against peace. Steps for military intervention are being prepared including extensive plans to create a base in the Caucasus.

DEATH OF EARL SPENCER.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Earl Spencer is dead.

The Rt. Hon. Charles Robert Spencer, 6th Earl, was educated at Harrow and later in Trinity College, Cambridge. He sat in the House of Commons as the representative of North Northants in 1880-1885 and of Mid Northants in 1885-95. He was Parliamentary groom-in-waiting to the Queen in 1886, Vice-Chamberlain in 1892-95. He once again represented Mid Northants in the House of Commons in 1900-5. He was created Viscount Althorp in 1905 and was Lord Chamberlain to His Majesty from 1905 to 1912. He was created a Knight of the Garter in July 1913. He was 65 years old at the time of his death.

EXIT "TINO"!

REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

CRUSHING BLOW TO GEORGIAN DIPLOMACY.

The beat of King Constantine's War Drum will be heard no more. A Reuter's message received last night says poor "Tino" has abdicated. After being forced to abdicate once during the war, he was reinstated in December, 1920. With his insatiable ambitions, he drove the Greeks to the verge of madness, and following the debacle in Asia Minor, the army in Thrace and elsewhere has been demoralised. Revolutionary movements are spreading throughout Greece. Tino's exit need not cause any surprise; the wonder is, it was not admitted earlier, though in the telegrams received on Tuesday, attempts were made, as it were, "to break the news." The Greek debacle; "Tino's" abdication; and revolution: these constitute a crushing blow to Lloyd-Georgian diplomacy. Less than two months ago, Mr. Lloyd George made the "most unfortunate military forecast." The Greek army, on whose military superiority he harped, has been destroyed by the Turks, whom he despised. It is a cruel irony of fate that even as he is flourishing his "mailed fist" in the face of the victorious Kemalists, just retribution should overtake Greece and such quick retribution is almost without a parallel in modern times. Of Mr. Lloyd George, whose "mad adventure" rushed the Greeks on to their doom, it is said that "he has proved an ill friend to the Greeks", and, we think, to the British Empire, by his "anti-Turkish bias", which has turned "the whole Mohammedan world, the Mohammedans of the Empire included, into an attitude of antagonism towards the British Government."

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Constantine the King of the Hellenes has abdicated.

Reuter messages from Athens indicate that there are serious revolutionary movements in Salonica, Mitylene and Sarissa and the crisis is devloping

PROCLAMATIONS DEMANDING ABDICATION.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Greek troops from Anatolia have landed on several islands in the Aegean Sea while proclamations have been dropped over Greece demanding the abdication of King Constantine.

SIGNATORY COL. GONATES.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Athens.—An aeroplane from Mitylene, where troops from Anatolia are reported to have landed, have dropped copies of proclamation here demanding, in the name of the Navy and the Army, the abdication of the King in favour of the Crown Prince and the immediate dissolution of Parliament, the formation of new Cabinet and the immediate reinforcement of the Thracian front. The signatory is Colonel Gonates, who is not Venizolist. Proclamations were also dropped on Larissa and Salonica where the attitude of the army is suspicous. The Minister for Interior in interview stated that Government did not know how many warships had joined in the movement. He thought it had the character of peaceful demands from a section of the Army and the Navy.

King Constantine's ambiguous threat to march upon Constantinople. The Allies are probably well advised to guard against possibilities, but the strong probability is that the whole demonstration is political rather than military, and domestic rather than international. King Constantine's position, in view of the failure of the campaign in Asia Minor and the difficult financial position of Greece, cannot be very secure: and a manoeuvre which would represent him, in adequately subdued limelight, as a baffled hero bowing an undefeated head before the conscienceless selfishness of European diplomacy, might strengthen it with his more impressionable subjects. This is no concern of ours, and if the only question raised were a tortuous political intrigue of this character, the British public would probably—and quite rightly—regard the whole matter with a good deal of philosophic indifference."

The "Morning Post" caustically remarked in mail week that Tino "at any rate, had a stake to play in embarking on his Anatolian adventure. He could not afford to let it be said that his country had lost Smyrna by taking him back in place of M. Venizelos". What a terrible 'stake' it has proved to be! "Tino" played his stake and not only has lost it but also a throne on which he was reinstated only a few months ago. Only the case of his brother-in-law, the ex-Kaiser of Germany furnishes the nearest parallel to the relentless fate that has overtaken him.

RESIGNATION OF GREEK GOVERNMENT.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN ATHENS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Athens.—The Government has resigned and most important changes are impending. There are indications that a peaceful solution of the crisis will be found. It is doubtful whether General Mataxas will accept the premiership. Meanwhile the town is strongly patrolled and martial law is being proclaimed.

"TINO'S POPULARITY"?

PLAYED THE STAKE'—AND LOST A THRONE!

Commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons, the "Times" wrote:. "Mr. Lloyd George suggested that the Greeks were cheerfully making the sacrifices rendered necessary by this war. Such a view is hardly in accordance with the latest news from Greece. The forced loan has led to a rapid decline of King Constantine's popularity, and from those very villages of Attica which gave a strong vote against M. Venizelos and for the return of the King thousands of young men are now fleeing to the hills in order to avoid mobilization."

Apropos 'Tino's threat to march on Constantinople, another Enlish Paper, whose pro-Greek fervour is unmistakable, said, "it is not necessary to take too tragically

"BE NEITHER COWED DOWN NOR PROVOKED TO VIOLENCE."

If we are neither cowed down nor provoked to violence but are able to continue national work, we have certainly attained Swaraj. For no power on earth can stop the onward march of a peaceful determined and godly people.

* * * *

The religion of non-violence is not meant merely for the Rishis and Saints. It is meant for the common people as well. Non-violence is the law of our species as violence is the law of the brute. The dignity of man requires obedience to a higher law, to the strength of the spirit.

Mahatma Gandhi.

NAVAL PACT.

SCRAPPING OF BATTLESHIPS.

ATTITUDE OF U. S. GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Mr. Denby, Secretary, for the American Navy, has, according to a Washington message, announced that no battleships will be scrapped till France and Italy have ratified the Naval Treaty; and it is felt that the Near East situation may lead to some signatories changing their plans as regards scrapping.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

With reference to this message, the British Admiralty denies that Britain is using any such vessels in connexion with the Near East; on the contrary, all British vessels which should be scrapped under the decisions arrived at Washington have long ago been dismantled in readiness for the ship-breaker, while some are already being broken up.

DISARMAMENT.

DISCUSSION IN LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—Disarmament was discussed by the Assembly of the League of Nations today in the presence of a large public attendance. Lord Robert Cecil, in the course of a speech which was frequently interrupted by cheers, declared that the pact of mutual guarantees and reduction of armaments must go hand in hand.

Signor Scialoja (Italy) cordially supported Lord Robert Cecil's proposals.

M. de Jouvenel (France) said that it was impossible to accept the general gurantee pact. He sugested that the Great Powers of the West should form separate pacts among themselves and pledge themselves never again to leave the smaller and weaker nations to the mercy of a policy of Imperialism or adventure. These pacts, urged Mr. de Jouvenel, should be open to all peoples of good faith.

ARMS TRAFFIC.

"NATIONS MUST EITHER DISARM OR PERISH."

LONDON Sept. 27.

Geneva.—September 26 Lord Robert Cecil made a great impression on the Assembly of the League of Nations to-day on the occasion of the debate on arms traffic. In the course of his speech he alluded to the purchases of arms by the Soviet Government, which he described as the enemy of all Governments, and urged the conclusion of an effective convention to deal with traffic in arms and also the formation of a small committee for the purpose of showing to the world what it was exposed to by poison gases. He declared that the nations must either disarm or perish.

"PACIFIC CHARACTER OF BRITISH RACE."

Mr. Fisher while agreeing with Lord Robert Cecil's speech advocated a further study of the whole matter and emphasised the pacific character of the British race. Nevertheless, he said, the Empire participated in the great war in obedience to a clear moral call due to the violation of Belgian neutrality. Personally he believed that if the situation of 1914 ever arose again similar action would be repeated. In conclusion, he pointed out that the Third Commission's report strongly favouring the treatment of reparations and war debts as a whole, reflected the British Government's policy.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

LONDON Sept. 27.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations has decided to give effect to the resolutions of the Assembly upon traffic in opium and dangerous drugs. The Consultative Committee will be invited to consider as soon as possible whether the Governments belonging to the Internationad Opium Convention should be requested to agree not to give licenses for importation from countries which have not yet ratified the convention or adopted the system of controlling exports and imports approved by the second Assembly. The General Secretary of the League has been requested urgently to invite the United States to appoint a delegate to the Consultative Commission.

FINANCIAL AID TO AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Geneva.—With Britain agreeing jointly with France and Czecho-Slovakia, it is most probable that Italy will afford financial aid to Austria. The Council of the League will be able immediately to deal with the question, through the committee headed by Lord Balfour and the nations mentioned above will jointly gurantee 80 per cent of the advances on the banks of other countries and gurantee the balance to make up the requisite amount.

NEW CUSTOMS DUTIES IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Nairobi.—A special session of the Legislature to-day announced that Uganda would come into line with Kenya in the new customs duties. The new Customs Bill has been introduced which will also be referred to Tanganyika and there are hopes of agreement. Few changes will be made in the duties except that all passengers' luggage will enter free and there will be a heavy reduction of duty on spirits and a heavy increase on matches.

PROOF FROM CINEMA FILM

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Paris.—The Carpentier-Siki film shewn to Press representatives shows that there is no grounds for Siki's being disqualified. Carpentier played with his adversary in the first two rounds, and was sent to the floor by eight and last in succession.

THE UNANIMOUS QUESTION.

TURKISH PROBLEM.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay, of all shades of opinion, was held last evening at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall to congratulate His Excellency Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha on the brilliant victories of the Turkish armies, and to consider the present situation concerning the Near East question. Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji presiding.

THE QUESTION WHERE OPINION IS UNANIMOUS.

Mr. Tyabji said:—I am deeply conscious of the honour done to me by my co-religionists in asking me to preside on this occasion and I feel sure that the choice is due to the fact that the kind eyes of my friends have been cast not on the humble services that I have been able to render but on the inner aspirations and feelings which fill my heart.

Gentlemen, amongst a large body of people like the Mussalmans of India making progress in every direction with rapid strides, there must be differences of opinion; they cannot all see eye to eye on every question. But I am sure every one here will agree that of those few questions on which there is unanimity, are those on which we have met to-day to express our views.

I cannot imagine that throughout the length and breadth of India there breathes any Mussalman with soul so dead that he has not rejoiced over the victories of Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha. He is indeed a hero, whose word may be (as an impartial judge has said that it is) law to all around him. In the terrible world-war through which we have just passed, millions of men all over Europe and in large portions of Asia were put to the test, and we may say without fear of contradiction that no person has displayed higher, more incontestable claims to honour by his courage, and to have the right to have his name handed down to posterity as an ornament to his country, and to the hundreds of millions who are his co-religionists. Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha is a hero at the head of a band of heroes, who have emerged into existence, by the efforts of their leader. He continued his glorious efforts when all around him were exhausted when the established and apparently the accredited Government of his country which had the regular army in its control and which could call upon the national resources, seemed content to abandon the country to an unhappy fate—to disappointment and shall I say disgrace?—at such a time in the teeth of an outraged and incredulous public—a public that then considered him to be an irresponsible and dangerous dreamer, Kemal Pasha raised the standard of resistance—one might well say revolt—and by deeds of heroism which we can hardly believe, he has won for himself recognition as a practical hero, whose statesmanship extorts admiration in degree only equalled by our wonder at his courage and military capacity. Long may he live, and shed glory on Islam, and may he be the cause of new life being infused into the Turkish Empire!

Our object, however, is not merely to express gratification at the successes of the hero of Islam. We have for a long time been faced with this extraordinary position that while we have been rejoicing over the victories and achievements of our great co-religionist, Ghazi Kemal Pasha, he has not only had to encounter the open enmity of the Greek Army—but he and we all of us have had to confront the most difficult and unhappy opposition from an Empire which includes a vast number of Muslims amongst its citizens. The British Prime Minister has so far been the great obstacle in the way of the Kemalists and the National Party of Turkey regaining possession of what is theirs by birthright—the principles of self-determination of what is now theirs by heroic patriotism. If Mustapha Kemal Pasha had only the Greeks to fight, the problem would have been solved by the arbitrament of the sword—a method of settlement which be it remembered the unfortunate and misguided Greeks selected for themselves with great blowing of trumpets—and unwarned by past lessons and punishments—thinking that they had only to engage a nation and an army exhausted by years of war with the greatest Powers of the world. But the Greek Army has, fortunately, not the only opponent of Kemal Pasha.

We are, however, in a somewhat better position at the present time. The mistakes of the Prime Minister have been to a great extent rectified by the firmness of Kemal Pasha, by the heroism of the Turks and by the good sense and sobriety of the French and the Italians. So that the prospects now are that the British authorities will give effect to what must be right if considered on the highest principles, including the great principle of self-determination. But we do not wish to have the matter in doubt, and we are assembled to say even now what hardly needs to be said, that every Muslim heart is in unison with those of our Turkish co-religionists, and we wish to assure our brethren assured in the fulfilment of their legitimate aspirations with regard to Asia Minor and Thrace, with regard to Constantinople, the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles and Adrianople, and a complete withdrawal of all non-Muslim interference or authority over the Holy Places of Jajirat-ul-Arab.

The baseless allegations against the discipline and the unfounded assertion that the Kemalists were responsible for the destruction of Smyrna—a fantastic suggestion that they destroyed what they had obtained by fighting—have been [illegible] fuller information.

PROTECTION OF PRINCES.

BILL CERTIFIED BY GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

PASSED IN COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

Earl Winterton was present in the distinguished visitor's gallery when the Council of State met to-day to take into consideration the Bill to protect the Indian Princes against seditious attacks in newspapers as recommended by the Governor General and also the Bill to remove restrictions imposed on the transfer of ships registered in British India as passed by the Legislative Assembly. The visitors' gallery was crowded and a great interest was evinced in the proceeding in view of the unusual circumstances under which the Bill to protect the Indian Princes was taken up in the Council. The Secretary reported the passage in the Legislative Assembly of the Police Incitement to Disaffetion Bill as passed in the Council of State. On the motion of Mr. Lindsay supported by Mr. Samaldas and Sir Arthur Froom the Bill to remove restrictions imposed on the transfer of ships registered in British India was passed.

PROTECTION OF PRINCES.

The Hon. Mr. Thompson moved for consideration of the Bill to prevent dissemination by means of books, newspapers, etc. calculated to bring into hatred or contempt or excite disafection against the Princes or the Chiefs of States or Governments or Administrations established in such States. In urging this motion Mr. Thompson made a long speech which was generally well received by the House and his eloquent peroration was received with loud applause. He said that the Bill was the first ever presented to either the Chamber of Legislature under a certificate of the Governor-General. The position that had arisen was not of Government's seeking. The Bill was refused introduction in the Assembly and the Governor-General, a lawyer of highest eminence had said that this Government had decided that they were bound by treaties and honour to provide the Bill. Surely, these were the words of tremendous weight. But what was the answer of the Assembly? That Chamber had flung it back directly in the face of the Government of India without considering the seriousness of that step. The Assembly had told the head of the Government of India that his ideas about interpretation of contracts were less than the dust in the balance. Their decision at its face value meant that in their view treaties and contracts had no meaning, that honour was a plea which they would not discuss, and that they recognised none of the agreements entered into between the States and Executive Government of the country. But it was the feeling that the Assembly did not realise what their action implied that made it possible for Government to take a more optimistic view of the situation. Two courses were open. Government might either have the Bill reintroduced here or in the Assembly. But those would have meant delay and uncertainty. The other alternative was the procedure now adopted under Section 67 of the Act. Government felt that this procedure must have the appearance at any rate of ungraciousness towards this House which had so often supported them in difficult days. But there was no option under the Act. Government after full consideration had decided that they were unable to accept any amendment in the form of the Bill as recommended by the Governor-General. The reason was that they feared that if they did not do so, awkward legal objections might be raised in Courts in case the validity of this legislation was challenged. Yesterday when he (Mr. Thompson) was discussing with a leading member of the other House who had voted against the introduction of the Bill, there he told the speaker that he had not realised that under the Bill the sanction of the Bill would be necessary before any prosecution would be launched.

FEATURES OF THE BILL.

Mr. Thompson next explained the principal features of the Bill and said that the measure was necessary in fulfilment of the treaty, obligations and the pledges given to the rulers of States. As regards treaty obligations Mr. Thompson stated that there were groups of twenty States including some of the important ones in the country which had long standing treaties providing that there should be perpetual friendship, alliance and unity of interest between the two parties from generation to generation and that the friends and enemies of one would be friends and enemies of the other. The principle underlying these terms was one of reciprocity. Mr. Thompson next read out the terms of the treaty entered into several decades ago with some other States including a few in the Central India and in Rajputana and asked the Council how were the Government of India to provide against seditious attacks, calumny and vituperation, the effect of which would be to undermine the honour and reputation of the States. As regards the pledges, Mr. Thompson quoted several extracts from Queen Victoria's Proclamation, the Coronation message of King Edward the seventh and the King's message at the time of the introduction of the reforms making it clear that the pledges remained inviolate and inviolable. Sir Herbert Risley in introducing the Press Act in 1910 also dwelt upon the necessity of affording protection to the Princes against seditious attacks and Sir William Vincent in his speech at the time of the appointment of Press Act Committee also stated that it was the duty of the Government of India to protect the Princes and secure immunity from seditious attacks in the Press. Mr. Thompson did not know if the Hon. Sir William Vincent had this passage before him when he signed the report of the Committee (laughter). But it was an announcement on the part of the Government of India that they would guard the Princes against seditious and libelous attacks. The pledges formed the basis of the action which the Government of India now proposed to take. The protection which was given to the Princes under the Press Act of 1910 must have been given in pursuance of those pledges and when the Committee was appointed Government still thought that the Princes were entitled to protection. But the Committee had stated that there was no case for protection made out to the satisfaction of the Committee. Their finding however, was based on two incorrect statements. The first statement was that it was never found necessary to protect the Princes before 1910. This was incorrect, because, so long ago as 1823, it was felt that protection was necessary. Then in 1891 it was enacted that no newspaper be published in the cantonments, in the Indian States except under the license of the Political Agent. This order was still in force. These two instances showed that protection of the Princes from pernicious attacks in the Press was not a doctrine discovered in 1910, but these attacks were a recurring nuisance against which Government had striven more than once to take action.

The second statement of the Press Act Committee was that so far as they knew the Act was used only on three occasions with reference to attacks on Princes, but Mr. Thompson said that figures received from the local Governments showed that the number of cases was much nearer twenty than three. No less than thirteen newspapers were warned and one of them on several occasions. One Press was put to the maximum security, and the security of another Press was confiscated. Even if the Act was used only in three cases, the inference drawn by the Committee was wrong, because the utility of a measure was not to be judged by the number of cases in which it was used, but by the number of offences prevented by its existence. Mr. Thompson did not impute any blame to the Committee, because it was the duty of the Political Department to have placed all the facts before them. Unfortunately they had so much rush of work that some of the cases now placed before the Council was not available in Simla to be presented before the Committee. However, by the repeal of the Act the pledges were crying for redemption. In the year ending May, 1922, there were one hundred and seventy attacks made on Princes and their administrations in the public Press. Of them twenty-three were personal attacks, some of them gross on the Chiefs themselves and there were no less than one hundred attacks on their administrations.

Proceeding Mr. Thompson read out amidst laughter some extracts from the Press which were serious attacks on the Chiefs and their administration and after pointing out the necessity of preventing such attacks he emphasised that common sense and prudence dictated that the Bill with the safeguards contained therein was a necessary measure for the interests of British India. Otherwise they would be antagonising the rulers of one-third of this country—rulers who had helped India during the crisis of the late war.

Sir Edgar Holberton was gratified that there was some sort of power vested in the Governor-General to remedy the errors that might be committed by young politicians in this young Parliament. His surprise was that the Governor-General had not used his perfectly justifiable privileges before when occasions arose and that he had been showing patience with the Legislature in the past. If the Council passed this certified Bill, the Viceroy would feel that the Council had stood behind his action and given him full support. If, on the other hand, the members voted against the Bill, the Viceroy would still have the support of a mass of thinking people in this country, who after reading the speech of Mr. Thompson would feel convinced of the necessity of the measure.

AMENDMENT FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Prof. Kale moved an amendment that the Bill be taken into consideration early next year. The House discussed this amendment at a great length and eventually it was lost by a majority. Prof. Kale in moving for postponement of the consideration said that in spite of the admonitions administered by Mr. Thompson, he moved his amendment, because it was not intended to defeat the purpose of the Bill now to call in question the fundamental principle thereof, but only for more time being allowed to enable the members to consider the various features of it. Government had not placed all the materials connected with the legislation before the Council. As one who had the greatest respect for the Indian Princes and as one who felt gratitude to them for educational and other developments in British India that had taken place as a result of their charity, Prof. Kale contended that sufficient time ought to be allowed so that the members might consider in what way protection could be extended to the Indian Princes.

Sir Binode Chander Mitter thought that the Assembly had not acted hastily or foolishly, on the other hand, the Bill had been recommended to this Counncil by the Viceroy who was one of the greatest lawyers. But Sir Binode Chander believed that a case for further time to examine the provisions of the Bill had been made out by Prof. Kale. From the Government point of view also it was necessary that the consideration of the Bill must be postponed till early next year, especially, as in the extraordinary circumstances created, there was not to be any reference to the Select Committee. If from 1823 down to 1910 the Princes had gone on without any protection they could as well afford to wait for a few months more.

Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi traced the history of the Bill and said that there was no justification for the argument that the Bill had been sprung upon the members. The Bill had been in the hands of the members for two days. This time was more than sufficient for the members to make up their minds about, after all, the only one section which was important. This House had acquired reputation for sobriety and judgment and it need have no fear for agreeing to the passage of this Bill which contained ample safeguards.

The Raja of Kollengode after most anxious consideration thought it was the paramount duty of the House to support the motion. He knew intimately some of the rulers in Indian States and it was his conviction that they were often unjustly attacked by unprincipled and upstart journalists.

SIR WILLIAM'S OPPOSITION.

Sir William Vincent, in opposing the amendment of Prof. Kale for postponement of the consideration of the Bill, remarked at the outset that he did not believe that the Assembly ever intended in any way to flout his Excellency. Nor did he think that the honour of the Government of India or of the Viceroy had been treated as less than dust in the scale.

Mr. Thompson (intervening) remarked:—"I think the Hon. the Home Member is really explaining that he is in agreement with my views."

Sir William Vincent:—"Sir, I believe that the Assembly did act unwisely in rejecting the motion and I believe that the feeling is shared by many here. But I agree with Prof. Kale that it would not be fair to criticise the action of the Assembly, because it would do this House no good nor the Government any good. I cannot believe that any remarks made in antagonism to the other House can produce good results either here or anywhere else. I believe that by the action of the Assembly we are in a very unfortunate position. We cannot reintroduce the Bill for another year. The Bill has been certified by the Governor-General. But I am very anxious that this Council should not think that this certification was due to any doubt on the part of Government that there would be no support to this Bill from the Council. If the Bill had not been certified, it could not have come up at all before this House now. Even up till last night, I have been working to avoid this method of legislation, but we could find no way out. But the Hon. Mr. Thompson put it bluntly that the Government of India will not accept any amendments to this Bill. The position is that Government cannot accept any amendments to a certified Bill. We have some doubt as to whether if we accept any amendment, the validity of the certificate might not be called in question."

NEED FOR THE MEASURE.

Proceeding the Home Member emphasised the arguments advanced by Mr. Thompson about the necessity for the measure and justified his own position as signatory to the report of the Press Act Committee which had reported against the necessity for protection to the Princes. With regard to Mr. Thompson's statement that the Committee's finding, that there was no law protecting the Indian Princes before 1910, was incorrect. Sir William said that he did not regard the regulation of 1823 which was afterwards re-enacted in 1835 was any evidence in support of the proposition that a law of the present kind was needed at that time. Secondly, the Committee was attacked by Mr. Thompson because there were only three cases shown to them. Was it the fault of the Committee that they did not hunt round for facts in justification of protection to the Princes? Of the three cases two were not quite strong and up to the moment of writing the report, there was not sufficient evidence. "We are unwilling to force a legislation on the Council at this time, but there are reasons for it on account of the action of the Assembly. By this Bill we only restore the protection that was given to the Princes by the Act of 1910 in a safer and better form."

Nawab Sir Behram Khan and Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported the Bill and opposed the amendment for postponement.

Mr. Samaldas supported the motion for postponement of the consideration of the Bill.

Lala Ram Saran Das supported the Bill as there should be no violation of the pledges given to the Princes.

Mr. Khaparde opposed the Bill as it had been losely worded. The words disaffiection and disloyalty were not quite appropriate in this Bill.

Mr. Thompson briefly replied and the motion for postponement of consideration of the Bill was put and rejected by a large majority without division being called.

The Bill was then taken into consideration clause by clause.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar opposed the third reading of the Bill. In his opinion many of the ruling Princes themselves did not require any protection. For the prestige and honour of the ruling Princes there should be no Bill of this sort. Further, if there be any bad administration in any of the Indian States, it must be exposed.

THE BILL PASSED.

Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi pointed out that the ruling Princes at the Conference held in November last passed a resolution demanding protection. He emphasised that an undertaking was given by the Home Member that Government would give the best consideration and bring forward amendments should the Bill afterwards disclose any defect. In conclusion he urged the House to accept the motion for the passage of the Bill. The motion for the passage of the Bill was put and carried, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's being the only dissentient voice.

The President in adjourning the Council till January regretted the forthcoming departure of Sir William Vincent who, whenever he was in the Council of State, had given fresh life to the debates in the House.

Sir William suitably acknowledged the tribute paid to him.

The Council then adjourned till January to a date to be announced later on.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, framed charges against Neelakanta Brahmachari on Tuesday, under section 124 A and 153 A. I. P. C., for alleged sedition and attempting to create class hatred.—(A. P.)

Major Humphreys, British Minister at Kabul, arrives in Simla to-day to confer with the Government of India. On his return to Kabul he will be accompanied by Mrs. Humphreys.

CENSUS OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Mr. Sedwick's Report on the census operations in the Bombay Presidency leaves much to be desired, as much on account of the importance of the general idea dominating his work, as on account of the reliability of the information compiled and presented. We in this country are singularly unfortunate in the paucity of our information on the material condition of the people. The Census Reports are amongst the few publications of the Government of India—which has a practical monopoly of all statistical information that is the more dangerous as it is impossible to be checked and verified from any independent sources, —to which the student of economics may well look for full, exhaustive information about modern conditions of economic life in the country. Contrasting his Report with those of his predecessors in 1901 and 1911, Mr. Sedgwick informs us:—

"It was decided that on the present occasion there should be a sort of ban on ethnographic writing, and that any side-line inquiries on this occasion should be rather of an economic type. This was largely due to the remarks of a recent industrial commission in India which made some scathing comments on the absence of economic information in the census reports." (Section 8 p. vii).

And yet the only truly economic information this document supplies is a brief discussion on the Family Budget wedged away into a corner of a distant appendix that would scarcely benefit even the professional economic inquirer. Mr. Sedgwick informs us that "the approximate cost of each of the last three censuses will have been:—

1901 Rs. 1,70,000
1911 Rs. 2,10,000
1921 Rs. 4,64,000

or a rise over the last census of nearly 120 per cent. The compiler of the Report has got the most valuable portion of his production from honorary correspondents; (e. g. the note on the cost of ceremonies, Appendix's or that on Family Budgets Appendix W) and produced a work, which judged by the intrinsic merits, is far below the Reports of 1901 or 1911. In a document which professes to give prominence to economic conditions the absence of any discussion or data upon the economic conditions of the people cannot but appear as a great omission and a serious shortcoming. We do not indeed expect in such a Report anything like the information contained in the Census of Production taken in England in 1907, and in the United States for 1909, for perhaps that would have been a task far above the average mentality of an ordinary civilian. But even within the limits Mr. Sedgwick seems to have imposed upon his inquiry; even connected with the subjects actually discussed e. g. the regions of decay, the effect of irrigation, density and cultivable area, cost of ceremonies,—all, be it noted shoved into appendices without any obvious connecting link between them—there might well have been included a survey of the ordinary village, a discussion of the possibly available data for measuring agrarian indebtedness. This Report, therefore, cannot but be condemned, absolutely on account of its inherent defects, relatively on account of the cost involved.

This condemnation would be the more severe if we remember that a great portion of what little value might still attach to the information given by the Report is neutralised by the admitted inaccuracy of the figures. Mr. Sedgwick tells us with disarming candour quite in the beginning of the Report:—

"Nevertheless I have no hesitation in admitting that the present census was certainly (as seen from the actual schedules) somewhat less accurate in detail than those of the past and must, therefore, *a priori*, have been to some extent less complete in actual numbers" (para 21) elsewhere he says apropos of the known and unknown error in the census figures "I have in fact made a special point of taking the reader into my confidence, and not glossing over any points in which the census figures are to be discounted" (p. iv s.5).

But it is cold comfort to the earnest economic inquirer to be told that the only document in which he might reasonably hope to find the data for his studies—say the measurement of the national wealth or productivity of India on which there are such widely divergent views—is utterly unreliable. Take for instance the important chapter dealing with occupations. Even if we do not quarrel with such obviously wrong distinctions as that contained in the instructions issued for determining the occupation of women:—

"Only those women and children are to be entered as actual workers who help to augment the family income. A woman who simply looks after the house and cooks the food is not a worker for census purposes but a dependant. But a man or woman who is a paid cook in some one else's house is a worker. A woman who collects firewood or cowdung and sells it regularly is thereby adding to the family income, and should be shown as a worker. So also a woman who regularly assists her husband in his work." (para 576 p. 207).

We cannot possibly rely on such figures as the following, summing up the total of the occupations in the Presidency:

Summary and percentage of persons supported in different occupational sub-classes.

Class I. Agriculture pasture, forestry and fishing, number 17,305,406, percentage 64.8.
II. Exploitation of minerals, number 20,371, percentage 0.1.
III. Industries, number 3,242,637, percentage 12.2.
IV. Transport, number 545,837, percentage 2.0.
V. Trade number 1,941,412, percentage 7.3.
VI. Public Force number 227,347, percentage 0.9.
VII. Public Administration number 488,225, percentage 1.8.
VIII. Professions and Arts number 517,303 percentage 1.9.
IX. Persons living on their own, number 86,283, percentage 0.3.
X. Domestic service number 368,453 percentage 1.4.
XI. Insufficiently described number 1,530,415, percentage 5.7.
XII. Unproductive, number 427,402, percentage 1.6.

For not only this table tells us nothing about the actual number of workers, which by the way seems to have reduced progressively since 1901, thereby adding to the poverty of India, and as shown by the following figures:—

Proportion of actual workers to dependants per each 1,000 of population (p. 211).

	Workers	Dependants
1901	527	473
1911	469	531
1921	439	561

but it is a hopeless medley of confusion owing to the initial muddle in the instructions themselves. It is easy for Mr. Sedgwick to laugh at the wag, who, required to fill in the language of his baby, replied "not yet identified." It is easier and still to blame the subordinate staff as having failed to do their duty. But to the careful critic the real stigma of such an admission as that in para 658, p. 230:—

"The user of the general occupation table must, in addition, be prepared to follow up more subtle bigways of classification. In short for pitfalls like these. He must always be prepared to combine the corresponding groups in the Industry and Trade sub-classes, and he must, in addition, be prepared to follow up more subtle byways of classification. In short falls really upon the principal census Superintendent intendent in the Presidency.

The Census Report is thus a most disappointing document, imperfect in conception and design, unreliable in matter, unsatisfactory in form, extravagant in cost. But even so, being the only document of its kind—and producible once in ten years, at that—it contains some rather startling revelations. The total population for example is returned at 2 crores and 68 lakhs of human beings, which is only three lakhs less than in 1911 and 13 lakhs more than in 1901, in spite of the influenza of 1918-19, in spite of War and famines of an unprecedented kind. This figure is the more surprising when we compare the relativity of births and deaths, which were as follows:

	Births	Deaths	Excess of deaths
1891-1900	6,427,142	6,668,689	241,547
1901-1910	6,187,362	6,394,831	207,469
1911-1920	6,697,993	7,223,309	526,684

But of course these figures relate only to the British Registration District, so that the real movement of population in the province must have been affected by migrations from and to the adjoining States and provinces. The figure of deaths from influenza between 1918 and 1920 is well over 10 lakhs under any plan of calculation. It is equally interesting to be told:—

"By far the most important question in connection with Towns and villages is the extent to which urbanisation is going on. Everywhere one hears the cry that the people are forsaking the villages for the towns and cities. This widely diffused idea is not borne out by statistics (para 127 p. 47).

This ought to give ample food for serious reflection to all those who talk of the too rapid an industrialisation of this province, and consequently of its increasing wealth; for the same thing is borne out by the chapter on Occupations.

There is one point in the Report which must be specifically mentioned—the prevalence of Indentured Labour. It will come as a surprise to many people that Halyam which is practically regarded by the Census Officer as Serfdom, though progressively decaying, supports as many as 84,302 persons in the Presidency. Though the view taken by the Census Supt. of this peculiarity of our agrarian economics is relatively mild, the peculiarity sounds too much like disgrace not to be specifically commendede to the attention of all those interested in the economic betterment of the Indian peoples.

SEQUEL TO MULTAN RIOTS.

PANDITJI'S SCHEME OF CITIZEN GUARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

Regarding the measures to be taken to relieve the tension caused by Multan riots, and to prevent such occurrences in the future, Pundit Malaviya, in his speech, suggested firstly that independent investigation be made and Hindus and Muslims should condemn the misdeeds of their co-religionists. Secondly, Maulanas, Pundits, and Gyanis should make it clear by public pronouncements that such conduct was reprehensible in the eyes of God. Thirdly, the press should not exacerbate communal feelings by partisan writings but try to promote Hindu-Muslim entente, which was an important condition of Swaraj. The Panditji adumbrated a scheme of Citizen Guards consisting of Cooperator as well as Non-cooperators, Congressmen and Non-Congressmen, Government servants and Non-Government servants, to be organised for the purpose of private defence.

MEHTAB SINGH'S TRIAL.

POLICE OFFICIALS' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 25.

When the case against Mertab Singh and others, arrested, was resumed to-day, S. Sham Singh, the D. S. P., cross-examined, stated that the Akalis, who attempted to cut the trees, were prevented and dispersed with minimum force, by hand and lathis. The lathis used were of the regulation size. About 20 to 30 Akalis *rushed* with Guru Granth Sahib *inside the garden*, and they were dispersed by Mr. Beatty and himself.

Mr. Macpherson, Superintendent of Police, stated that on the 31st he saw an unlawful assembly of Akalis being dispersed at Gurukabagh, but the police who were used had not been strictly trained in the use of lathi. He further said that on September 2nd he dispersed a *Jatha* mostly using canes and that the crowd was never left to the mercy of the constables. The *jathas* did not resist the police at any time.

AGAINST ENTRY INTO COUNCIL.

ANDHRA CONFERENCE'S RESOLVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

The Andhra Provincial Conference has decided by an overwhelming majority against entry into legislative councils. The Conference, after full discussion, also resolved that the question of Civil Disobedience should be postponed for the present and greater efforts should be made for carrying out the constructive programme.

THE UNANIMOUS QUESTION.

(Continued from previous page).

the emphatic testimony of impartial French authorities.

AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT ON GREEK CONDUCT.

If you wish to have the testimony of a great and authoritative English writer and traveller on the conduct of the Greeks during the war, I will only refer you to the following passage from Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee's "The Western Question in Turkey and Greece", in which he says:—"During the early summer of 1921, I was for some weeks in intimate contact with Greek soldiers and civilians then engaged in atrocities upon Turkish peasants, and with the survivors of their victims whom the Ottoman Red Crescent was attempting to rescue. My strongest impression during this terrible experience was of something inhuman both in the blood-thirstiness of the hunters and in the terror of the hunted."

The attitude of the French and the Italians in the present crisis points to the British the proper course to follow and removes those fears which the Prime Minister professed to have lest by any bias that the British as a Muslim Power, may show towards Turkish aspirations, they may do violence to the feelings of the Allies, the French and the Italians. It now appears that though the French and the Italians are well content to favour the Turkish aspirations the British alone hesitate on the point.

FAVOURABLE CIRCUMSTANCES.

Amongst the favourable circumstances I cannot help alluding to the fact that H. E. the Viceroy has been pressing the Muslim point of view with all the force of his great position and authority; and I may add that so far as our own Governor is concerned his long sojourn in the East and his mastery of the Turkish language and familiarity with Turkish institutions entitle us to believe that his efforts will fully support us in every way.

Gentlemen, we believe in the righteousness of our cause and the justice of our claims and it is impossible to think that our unanimous and emphatic concord on these subjects fail of its purpose.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. H. S. Khatri proposed:—

"That this representative meeting of the Muslims of Bombay heartily congratulates Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Muslim Army upon their brilliant success and the decisive victory attained by them over the Greeks."

He said he was glad they had met there—people of different opinions—for which they should thank Lloyd George for his crooked policy. It was unnecessary to say much on the resolution, for they knew everything in the matter.

Khan Bahadur Mahomedalli Abdul Kader seconded and the resolution was carried.

MINIMUM DEMANDS OF INDIAN MUSLIMS.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan moved:—

"That this meeting reiterates that the minimum demands of Moslem India are:—(a) Asia Minor, Thrace, Constantinople including Adrianople, Gallipoli and the Straits should remain under the Turks who shall have full power over these places. (b) That all non-Muslim control, direct or indirect, should be removed from Jazeratul-Arab and the Holy Places. (c) That the religious suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey over the Holy Places as Khilafat-ul-Musalmene should be accepted and recognised.

"This meeting expresses its firm conviction that no lasting peace can be brought about unless the terms of peace are based upon the minimum demands aforesaid."

Mr. Khan said they were all agreed as to these demands and they were their minimum. They could not have anything less than what they had asked for in this resolution. Mr. Lloyd George had given promises and he was now prevaricating and he wanted to explain them away. They were seven crores of Moslems and they were united in their demands for full justice, and nothing less than that would satisfy them. To whatever party they might belong, they were agreed as to their demands. He hoped everything would come out in the end according to their wishes.

Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji seconded and the resolution was passed.

CONDEMNATION OF BRITISH ANTI-TURKISH POLICY.

Moulana Abdul Alim proposed:—

"This meeting condemns the bellicose and anti-Turkish Policy of some of the English Ministers of the Crown and expresses its firm opinion that the true interests of the Empire require that British Policy should be pro-Turk and not anti-Turk."

He said only the sword could finally decide matters in their favour. All their other efforts had been in vain. Indian Moslems were not in a position to help their Turkish brethren by their arms. The Allies had broken all the terms settled upon at the time of the Armistice, and there was no recourse left to Kemal Pasha, but to take to the sword, and the decision was now in favour of Islam.

Dr. Badrudin Lukmani seconded and the resolution was passed.

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM CHANAK URGED.

The following resolution was put from the chair and adopted:—

"This meeting strongly recommends that British troops should be immediately withdrawn from Chanak."

Mr. Abdur Rahim Haji Yakub moved:—"That the Chairman of this meeting be authorised to forward resolutions two to four direct to the Prime Minister."

Mr. Hadi C. Tyabji seconded and the resolution was passed.

Mr. H. S. Khatri then moved a resolution thanking the Labour Party for their support of the Moslem demands in regard to the Khilafat.

Khan Bahadur Mahomedalli seconded and the resolution was passed.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

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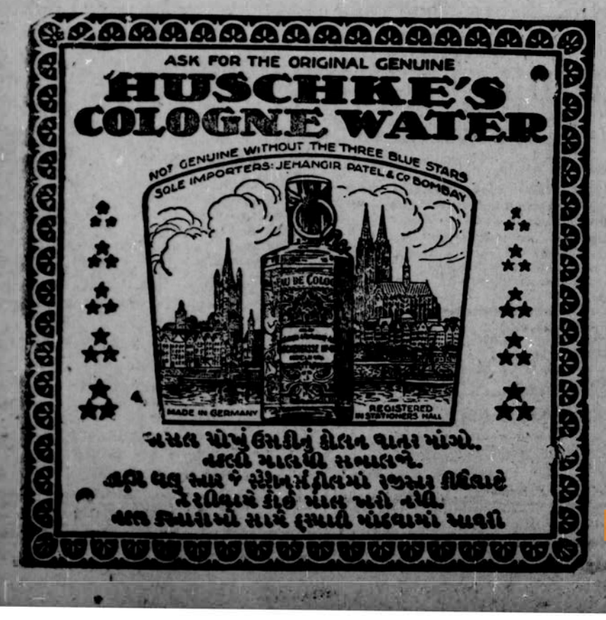
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INDIAN AND THE EMPIRE.

THE RIGHT TO RULE.

Mr. Lilonel Curtis made his final address at the Williams College Institute of Politics an apology for Imperialism and specifically for the British Empire as a practical contribution to that ultimate political ideal, a supranatural state. Quite properly he gave a large part of his time to India, for there the Empire is most seriously on trial. One reason which Mr. Curtis gave regarding the British Empire as a practical step towards the new organisation of the world is that it already embraces one-fourth of the human race. But of this fourth more that half is India. And the system by which India is held as part of the Empire has nothing to do with that which unites the group of free self-determined Dominions. Mr. Curtis admitted that unless the principle of the Commonwealth replaces that of Empire the whole structure will fall. He further declared that "the relations of the people of Europe and America to those of Asia and Africa are the ultimate problem of politics." The future then, of the British Empire, as a foundation of, or model for, a world state, and the value of its contribution to the solution of this "ultimate problem of politics" depend on the inclusion of India as a willing partner in the commonwealth.

The British Empire is now engaged in the task of reconquering India. Once it took the country physically, by war and chicane, setting native States against each other, entering alliances to subdue enemies and betray friends. Now, it must conquer the country spiritually, in the name of the august conception of an Imperial commonwealth of which Mr. Lionel Curtis thinks so highly as the basis of a world state. As in the earlier conquest it has allies among the Indians themselves some of them doubtless sincere in their admiration of British Character and faith in British political ideals; others possibly moved by self interest. But these allies are now scattered through a population generally insurgent, it will not be possible to play off one part of the country against another and conquer it piecemeal; the appeal to be victorious must be made simultaneous to all India.

Of the success of this appeal Mr. Lionel Curtis is most hopeful. "I think" he said "we have recognised our mistakes in India in time". He sees that the extension of the principle of commonwealth depends on self-government, and he naturally tends to place large confidence in the plan for gradually extending self-government to India, which took form in the Montagu-Chelmsford Act under his guiding hand. He stated the case somewhat bluntly as becomes a member of the dominant race. "The problem is how much scope you can give people to hurt themselves without destroying the fabric of government altogether." But he went on to talk good sense about the dependence of the faculty for self-government upon wisdom rather upon mere literacy. He was willing to go much farther than his critics in trusting to the wisdom of the Indian people in handling their own affairs without waiting for their education, and he did not seem to fear that they were likely to hurt themselves more than other peoples in democratically controlled societies. But he held that the presence of India within the Empire was essential to the development of a world state animated by Anglo-Saxon ideals of freedom. "I believe" he said solemnly, "that the cause of freedom in the East has gained immeasurably by the inclusion of India in a commonwealth which centres in the West."

IDEA OF COMMONWEALTH.

The reference to a commonwealth begs the question. It is necessary substitution of commonwealth for empire for which Mr. Lionel Curtis is arguing, and so far as India is concerned he will admit that the process has not gone far. But passing this it may be enquired to what extent or in what way the cause of freedom in the East has gained through the control of India by the British. Was that control, sought in the name of freedom? Has it been maintained in that spirit? Is its continuance desired as a means of contributing to the world free state of Mr. Lionel Curtis's imagination? On the contrary, India was acquired by the ambition and self-interest, not of great Britain but of certain British Citizens; the control of India has been excercised always for the social and pecuniary advantages of certain classes of British and its future is envisaged chiefly from the point of view of these classes. Mr. Lionel Curtis knowns better than any one that the whole structure of Law, economics, finance and racial association in India is a monument to the greed and arrogance of the dominant race. The value of India as an outpost of freedom in the East is chiefly as a terrible warning to Persia, China, Japan.

Of the responsibilities of a race which would be at once free and imperial Mr. Curtis spoke with sombre eloquence. "The most perilous task which a commonwealth can undertake is to attempt to govern other races. It cannot be done without the gravest risks to the principles upon which its own institutions are based." But he gallantly breasted these dangers. "I am infinitely proud that my own countrymen did not shrink from the perils involved. In order to grow freedom must live dangerously." The question will occur to a candid mind. Dangerously to whom? Doubtless Admiral Seymour thought that he was living dangerously when he murdered by bombardment the Chinese in Canton, or another Seymour when he murdered by bombardment the Egyptians in Alexandria or General Kitchner when he let the Boer women and children die behind the stockades of his concentration camps, or General Dyer when he shot down in cold blood the thousand victims of Amritsar. If such dangerous living is necessary to its growth, possibly freedom might as well be restricted to the climes where it is native.

India is held to day by methods of imperial subjugation modified only by the fact that the Indians have been committed by Gandhi to a revolution of non-violence, and will not fight. There are said to be 40,000 in prison for political reasons. The Indian papers are full of accounts of atrocities perpetrated within prison walls. It was generally believed that the arrest of Gandhi would be followed by a violent outburst; the failure of this is occur has been taken as a sign that his movement is weakening. On the contrary, as Pundit Motilal Nehru pointed out in a recent speech on his release from prison, such an outburst would have signified the utter failure of the non-violent revolution and the abandonment of its principles. The fact that is followers are acting according to Gandhi's instructions is a proof of the strength and depth of the moment rather than of its collapse. The signs of the spiritual conquest of India by the British are not hopeful. Mr. Curtis quoted appreciatively Captain Mahan's apothegm to the effect that "the province of force in human affairs is to give moral ideas time to take root." The moral ideas in the present case seem to be provided not by Lord Reading, or the Prince of Wales or even Mr. Lionel Curtis, but rather by the Mahatma Gandhi.

There was a principle of political science enunciated by an Englishman a generation ago which might seem to apply to India, as well as to afford a clue to the relations of the peoples of America and Europe to those of Asia and Africa. John Ruskin proposed as a test of the right of a ruler his willingness to die for his subjects. Men charged with high responsibility are expected to meet this supreme test; why should not a king die for his people instead of demanding that they should die for him? Are Englishmen ready to die for India? Many have actually done so; many more have died for British Rule in India which even to Mr. Lionel Curtis does not mean the same thing. Will Lord Reading die for India? Will the Prince of Wales die for India? He showed extraordinary complacency in allowing scores or hundreds of Indians to die for him on the occasion of his visit. Will Mahatma Gandhi die for India? Will the 40,000 non-cooperators now in prison die for India? Then, they rank with Lord Reading, Mr. Lionel Curtis and the Prince of Wales there not at least the moral test of their right to rule India.—New Republic, Aug. 23.

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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown", which for very shame I could not apprise them of, but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a *caravauserai*. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-booking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price 1 Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8
Price 1 box Pills Rs. 1-8
excluding postal expenses, *i. e.*, As. 6.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills.

Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others make a voluminous book in itself Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA. BERAR.

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V.P.P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ. MERCHANT. MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIC PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI, Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Punjab.

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla PirGillanian, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

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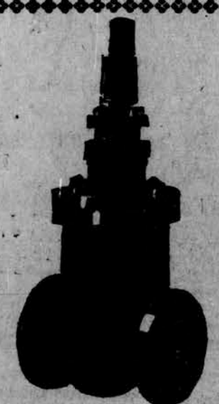

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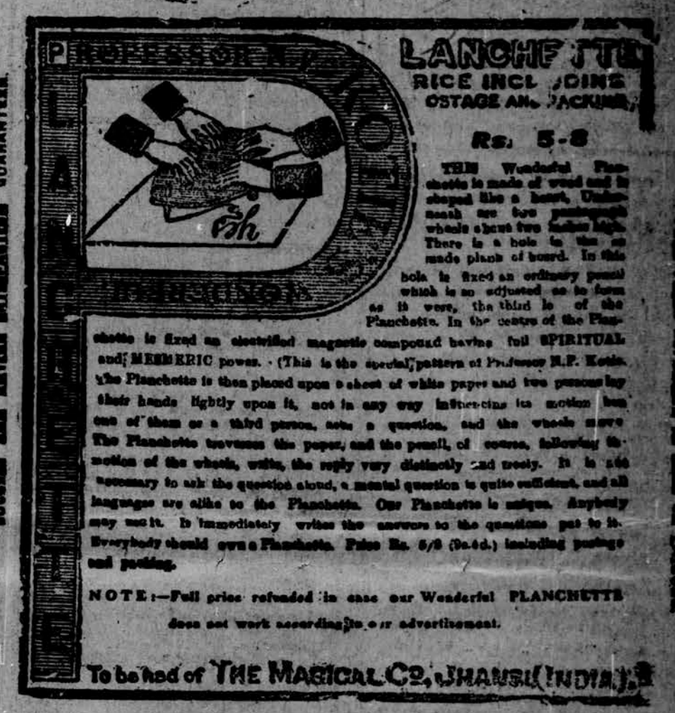

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspapers Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Modern Street, Fort, Bombay.